

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 46.  
WHOLE NUMBER 982.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

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(See Official Reports of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.)

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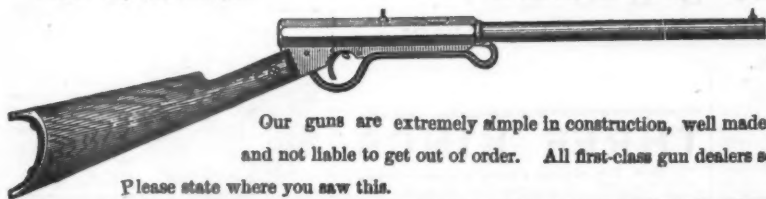
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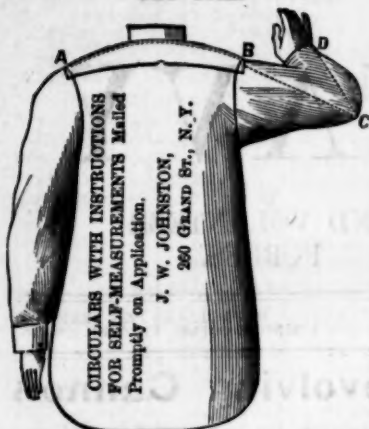
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**NIGHT SHIRTS** in all desirable patterns.  
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JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT OF THE Q. M. DEPT.,  
Jeffersonville, Ind., May 20, 1892.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on June 20, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot 25,000 gallons mineral oil, of flash point not lower than 150 deg. Fahrenheit, in cases of 2 five gallon cans each, and for furnishing and delivering 100,000 gallons mineral oil, of flash point not lower than 135 deg. Fahrenheit, one-third to be furnished in barrels of about 40 gallons each and the remainder in cases of 2 five gallon cans each—20,000 gallons, in cases, to be delivered at the San Francisco depot, and the remainder (100,000 gallons) at this depot. Bidders will also state price per gallon for the delivery of the entire quantity at this depot. Delivery of oil is to commence July 1, 1892.

Bidders should state in what quantities they will make deliveries, and how soon they will commence and complete delivery of the entire quantity bid for. Proposals will be received for a less quantity of the oil than herein mentioned. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the portion of the supplies required by the public service there, where bids have also been invited for the quantity to be delivered at San Francisco depot.

Blank proposals, circular of instructions to bidders, and any further information that may be desired, will be furnished by the undersigned.

A copy of this advertisement should be attached to each bid, and mentioned therein as forming a part thereof. Each bid must be accompanied by a bond (of the form described) in the penal sum of \$1,500, that the bidder will not withdraw his proposal within 60 days succeeding the date hereinafter announced for the opening of the bids, and that if his bid is accepted, and the contract for which he has bid is awarded to him, he will enter into a contract and bond agreeably to the terms of his proposal within 30 days after date of notification of acceptance of his bid and award to him of the contract.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to the undersigned, JAMES A. EWIN, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., Depo. Quartermaster.

## THREE KINGS

Turkish, Virginia and a small portion Perique. This Cigarette is a new mixture. Very fine and mild—unlike any in market.

## FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR.

Rare old Virginia.

## NEW VANITY FAIR.

Half Turkish and half Virginia. New mixture since January, 1892. Very fine and very mild—none like it.

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That stand unrivalled for PURITY. Warranted FREE FROM DRUGS OR MEDICATION. BEST NOW MADE.

9 First Prize Medals.

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Ask Local Dealers for them  
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\$2.50; ivory, \$3; extra  
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CHAINS AND JEWELRY.  
This metal has all the brilliancy and  
durability of Gold. Prices, \$10, \$15, \$20  
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size. Patent Levers, Hunting Cases and  
Chronometer Balance, equal in  
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Watches. Chains from \$7 to \$11  
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Goods sent C. O. D. by express  
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Send postal order and we will  
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\$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7,  
the largest Cigar in U. S.,  
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Globe for the money.  
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Send for Circular and Price List.  
347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.



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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave. N. W., Wash'n.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

COMMODORE Geo. M. Ransom, U. S. N., under the inexorable law governing Navy retirements steps from the active to the retired list June 18.

CAPT. L. C. Forsyth, U. S. A., returned to Buffalo the latter part of this week from visiting the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Detroit.

LIEUT. R. N. Getty, 23d U. S. Infantry, has temporary charge of the Recruiting Rendezvous at San Antonio, lately commanded by Lieut. Hewitt, of that regiment, deceased.

GEN. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island June 13 from a brief visit to West Point.

SURGEON J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, R. I., rejoined there June 15 from a short leave.

LIEUT. E. D. Hoyle, 2d Artillery, bade farewell to Washington Barracks early this week preparatory to reporting for duty at West Point.

LIEUT. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d U. S. Artillery, on signal service for some years past, is expected to join his battery at Fort Barrancas, Fla., early in July.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. W. Gray, U. S. A., of Fort Townsend, W. T., is on a month's leave expecting to rejoin for duty the first week in July.

THE next number of the "Century Magazine" is to contain an interesting article by Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, U. S. A., entitled, "Among the Thinkits in Alaska."

GEN. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., took a prominent part in the memorial exercises on June 11, in New York, in honor of Garibaldi.

ASST. Surgeon R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., last week became the happy father of a little daughter. Commodore Shufeldt, now in China, the grandfather of the infant, was promptly notified.

CAPT. J. I. Rodgers, 2d U. S. Artillery, will remain in command of Fort McHenry, Md., during the absence of Major Langdon at the encampment at Gaithersburg, Md.

GEN. G. D. Ruggles, U. S. A., is to summer near Gaithersburg, Md., and will find the 2d U. S. Artillery encampment there, with its band, parades, etc., an enjoyable feature of country life.

ADMIRAL Almy, U. S. N., and family, are to summer at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

LIEUT. F. Robinson, 5th U. S. Artillery, we regret to learn, does not find Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, agree with him, and will have again to avail himself of a sick leave.

ASST. Engineer F. C. Bieg, U. S. N., was in Philadelphia this week, stopping at the West End Hotel.

CAPT. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th U. S. Inf., was at Camp Poplar River, M. T., this week, on court-martial service, and made a most pleasant visit, afterwards returning to Fort Custer.

LIEUT. Colonel O. H. Moore, 17th Inf., has been spending a few days at St. Paul, prior to assignment to a station in Gen. Terry's command.

MAJOR W. H. Jordan, 3d Inf., is expected to return to Fort Missoula, Montana, in a few days, from a pleasant leave.

CAPT. G. F. Towle, 19th Inf., A. D. C. to General Terry, has been inspecting Fort Meade, D. T., under the orders of the General.

THE many friends of Captain S. E. Blunt, Gen. Terry's chief ordnance officer, will be pleased to learn that he visits the east, to remain for a month.

LIEUT. D. A. Frederick, 7th Inf., has joined for duty at Fort Stevenson, D. T., during the two years' absence of Lieut. Douglas.

MAJOR C. R. Layton, of the 5th U. S. Inf., successor to the lamented Morris, has taken station at Fort Keogh, M. T.

MAJOR J. S. Conrad, 17th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Totten, D. T.

LIEUTS. J. P. Thompson and George Bell, 3d U. S. Inf., have joined at Fort Ellis, M. T., for duty, and received a hearty welcome.

ORCHARD LAKE, Mich., is sorry to lose Lieut. G. R. Cecil, 13th U. S. Infantry, who relinquishes duty at the Military Academy there early in July to join his regiment. Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, as we mentioned last week, succeeds him.

THE family of Commodore J. G. Walker, U. S. N., will summer at Milton, Mass., the Commodore visiting them as often as his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation will permit.

CAPT. G. S. L. Ward, U. S. A., aide-de camp to Gen. Hancock, visited Albany this week to look into the condition of the military prisoners in the Albany Penitentiary.

MAJOR L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., sails for Europe June 24, on the *Germanic*, accompanied by Mrs. Babbitt and their son and a niece, Miss Weeks, daughter of Col. G. H. Weeks, U. S. A.

MAJOR W. B. Hughes, quartermaster, U. S. A., has joined for duty at the Philadelphia Depot and become a resident of the Quaker City.

CAPT. O. B. Read, 11th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Camp Poplar River, Montana.

THE N. Y. *Herald* in a review of Col. B. I. Dodge's latest work, "Our Wild Indians," says: "That small portion of it which is personal narrative is well and withal modestly told, but its value consists in its admirably digested stories of Indian customs and character. So bright, fresh and frank is the writing, though unpretentious as to style, that the reader is apt to forget the amount of painstaking labor involved in collecting and arranging the facts as they come before him. Gen. Sherman writes a laudatory introduction, which is soon seen to be deserved."

LIEUT. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Wadsworth this week to remain until his departure for temporary service at Fort Monroe, Va.

MAJ.-GEN. Hancock, accompanied by Gen. Alatorre and Benavides, of the Mexican army, and a portion of his staff, visited Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler last Monday, June 12, Gen. Abbot doing the honors at the former and General Jackson at the latter post. The visit was an informal one for the pleasure of the distinguished Mexicans, but several interesting military operations were witnessed, prominent amongst which was a torpedo explosion at Willet's Point. The Mexican generals returned to New York in the evening, highly pleased with the courteous attentions of Gen. Hancock and with the reception accorded them at the posts visited.

COL. E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry, after a brief call upon friends in this vicinity, is expected to return to Fort Leavenworth at an early date. His recent duties at West Point have added to his already high military reputation.

THE latest accounts from Nice, Europe, are to the effect that the illness of Surgeon J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., now there, is so serious as to give but faint hopes of recovery.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. E. Hopkins, U. S. A., still remains at Fort Adams, R. I., although his early transfer to a western station is expected.

CAPT. H. F. Brewerton, 5th U. S. Artillery, is packing his trunk preparatory to leaving Fort Hamilton early in July on a four months' leave. The captain of the 5th to take command of the light battery during his absence has not yet been announced.

MAJ. James McMillan, 2d Artillery, will probably remain on duty at Washington Barracks during the summer absence of the troops at Gaithersburg.

LIEUT. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Infantry, a recent arrival at Fort Wayne, Mich., from Texas, made but a short stay there, having gone to Cleveland, O., to command the guard on duty over the remains of the late President Garfield.

LIEUT. R. C. Van Vleet, 10th U. S. Infantry, has finished his tour of duty at Cleveland, O., and returned to Fort Wayne, Mich.

MAJOR-GEN. Hancock has again courteously extended to the 71st, N. G. S. N. Y., the conveniences of Governor's Island on the occasion of the annual muster and inspection of that regiment, on Thursday, June 22.

CAPT. H. J. Nowlan, 7th Cavalry, is visiting East on a month's leave from Fort Totten, D. T.

LIEUT. J. M. Burns, 17th U. S. Infantry, is expected to rejoin in a few days at Fort Yates, D. T., from leave.

MAJOR E. M. Baker, 2d Cavalry, has gone from Fort Custer to Fort Maginnis, Mon., for duty at the latter post.

LIEUT.-COL. A. J. Alexander, 3d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Custer, who will remain East for the summer, has been heartily welcomed by his numerous friends in this vicinity.

CAPT. F. F. Whitehead, U. S. A., depot commissary at New Orleans, visited Jackson Barracks this week to sit on a General Court-martial.

GEN. B. W. Brice, U. S. A., hale and hearty, visited New York this week, registering at the Hotel Brunswick.

LIEUT. J. W. Benét, 5th Artillery, returned to Fort Monroe, Va., June 13, from a few days' leave.

GEN. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., registered at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, early this week.

LIEUT. J. D. O. Hoskins, adjutant of the 3d U. S. Artillery, to whose courtesy while at Fort Hamilton we have more than once been indebted, has been busily engaged this week as Judge-Advocate of a General Court-martial sitting at St. Francis' Barracks, St. Augustine.

LIEUT. C. L. Gurley, 6th Infantry, lately tried by Court-martial, at Fort Lyon, Cal., for certain alleged irregularities in connection with his duties as A. A. Q. M., has been acquitted and restored to duty.

LIEUT. H. A. Schroeder, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, June 14, from a short leave.

LIEUT. J. W. Pinder, 8th Cavalry, is expected east from Fort McIntosh, Texas, in a few days, to spend a couple of months.

THE promotion of Mr. John S. Cook as chief clerk of the Ordnance Bureau, vice Military Storekeeper McNally, has given universal satisfaction.

CAPT. H. A. Theaker, 16th Infantry, and family, are expected to rejoin this week at Fort McKavett, Texas.

CAPT. A. S. Burt, 9th U. S. Infantry, jointly with Mr. Barron, of the *Inter-Ocean*, is the author of a comedy-opera, "Robin Hood and Rosalind," highly spoken of. The subject is one admitting of much dramatic and operatic effect.

LIEUT. R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, is engaged with marked

success in the dual role of depot quartermaster at Yuma, A. T., and purchasing officer at Los Angeles, Cal.

THE early departure of Colonel H. M. Black, 18th U. S. Infantry, from the recruiting depot at David's Island, for his regiment at Fort Assiniboine, is much regretted by his many friends in this vicinity. His administration of affairs at David's Island has been highly successful, and he leaves to his successor a well regulated military station.

THE *San Francisco Report*, of June 3, says: It is reported that Miss Dora Miller, daughter of Senator and Mrs. John F. Miller, is engaged to be married to Lieutenant Richardson Clover, of the U. S. Navy.... Commander and Mrs. Glass have taken up their summer residence at San Rafael. ... Mrs. Pay Director Fulton, of the Navy-yard, is visiting relatives in Los Angeles.... Miss Josie Mallard, who has been visiting her sister at Mare Island for three or four months, has returned home to Los Angeles.... Lieutenant T. N. Wood, U. S. Marine Corps, has been at the Palace during the week.... M. Craven and A. R. Bush, U. S. N., have been domiciled at the Occidental during the week.... Commander and Mrs. George W. Coffin, and Miss Lena Coffin, have gone to Soda Bay for the summer.... A large party of Navy people leave Mare Island on Monday next for the Yosemite, to be gone three weeks.... Lieutenant and Mrs. T. Dix Bolles, who has been visiting Mrs. Carroll, in Washington, returned to this coast yesterday.

THE *Boston Traveller* of May 24th, says: "A very sad event occurred last week in the death of Henry W. Halleck, a great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton. He was only twenty-five, a very handsome, intelligent man, having great accomplishments, and being especially clever at all the manly sports. He had the clear head of his father, Major General Halleck, and had been trained as a soldier would have kept up the prestige of the family. He had been ill for two years with Bright's disease, and succumbed to that dreadful malady, at his farm at Littleton, N. C., where he had been all winter, seeking health. His mother, Mrs. Gen. Cullum, and his step-father, Gen. Cullum, have the sympathy of a wide circle in this calamity, for no people do more for society here, and at Newport, nor for all charity, science, intellectual progress; and for good and wise and elevated ideas." We sympathize with the family, and with our fellow citizen, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, whose favorite nephew the lamented young gentleman was.

LT. Danenhower gives the following interesting reminiscence of his Arctic adventures: "After the sinking of the *Jeannette* we landed on the Siberian coast. After proceeding some distance inland we met some of the native Indians, whom we found, to our surprise, to be Christians and Roman Catholics. After eating they crossed themselves, shook hands and said, 'Pashee Bah.' They also showed us their crosses which they kissed, and I was glad to have in my possession a certain talisman (a miraculous medal of the Blessed Virgin), which had been sent me by a Catholic friend in San Francisco, with the message that it had been blessed by a priest, and I would be sure to be safe if I wore it. I did not have much faith in this, however, but when I showed it to the natives they kissed it devoutly. It was the only article in the possession of the party, indeed, that indicated to the natives that we were Christians. You can imagine our feelings at meeting these people, for they were the first strangers whom we had seen for more than two years, and I never before felt so thankful to missionaries as I did on that day at finding that we were among Christian natives."

LA *France Meridionale*, Nice, May 31, says: "Hier, à 2 h. de l'après-midi, les quelques membres de la colonie américaine résidant à Villefranche se sont rendus au cimetière pour célébrer l'anniversaire du Decoration Day. A cet effet, plusieurs paniers remplis de bouquets d'immortelles et d'autres fleurs avaient été apportés à la nécropole. Après une courte allocution prononcée par M. Ed. C. Doran, commissaire directeur de la marine américaine et initiateur de cette égrémonie, les personnes présentes ont déposé bon nombre de bouquets sur les tombeaux de leurs regrettés compatriotes."

ON Easter night, 1882, Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., of Fort Robinson, Neb., delivered an interesting sermon on the appropriate text, "He is Risen," which, by request, he has had published in pamphlet form by the Lutheran Publication Society of Philadelphia. The sermon is an eloquent exposition of the sacred theme which it discourses, and evinces a high order of thought. Chaplain Simpson is not only a Reverend but an M. D., having graduated several years ago, after a regular course at the "College of Physicians and Surgeons," a leading institution of Baltimore, Md.

JUDGE Advocate General Swain has appointed Mr. Joseph McDonald, who was on duty with him, we believe, when at Fort Leavenworth, chief clerk of the Bureau of Military Justice.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler left Washington June 12 to visit New Hampshire and Boston, to return next week.

SUBG. A. F. Magruder, U. S. N., with Mrs. Magruder and child, registered in Paris, France, June 12, at the Hotel de Normandie.

COL. E. C. Mason, U. S. A., visited New York this week, stopping at the Gilsey House.

LIEUT. J. M. Ross, 21st U. S. Infantry, after a pleasant official visit to the Presidio, San Francisco, has returned to Vancouver Barracks.



VICE-ADMIRAL Robert Hall, C. B., Naval Secretary of the British Admiralty, a distinguished officer, died this week.

LIEUT. E. Lynch, 8th Infantry, temporarily at Benicia Barracks, has returned to Angel Island, Cal., for permanent duty.

CAPT. J. S. King, 12th U. S. Infantry, will spend a portion of the summer in the East, returning to the Pacific in July.

GEN. Angur has designated Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d U. S. Infantry, to superintend the competitions to take place next August at San Antonio for places in the Department of Texas team.

ADJUTANT F. R. Hills, 5th U. S. Artillery, paid a brief visit to West Point in the early part of the week.

CAPT. D. A. Lyle, of the Ordnance Department, will leave for Europe early next month, to avail himself of much needed rest and recuperation.

A MEMORIAL to Robert G. Shaw, the idol of the freedmen, and celebrated for his plucky acceptance of a commission in a negro regiment, and for a hero's death in front of Fort Wagner, is to be placed on Beacon street, Boston, at the curve of the wall of the State House grounds.

THE unseating of General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, leaves but three West Pointers in the half hundred of generals who remain in Congress from all parts of the country. They are Generals Maxey and Rosecrans, and the Hon. R. M. McLane.

COL. Wm. B. Remey, Judge-Advocate General of the Navy, left Washington on Monday evening last on a brief visit to Hampton Roads and to Norfolk.

GEN. Carr, Colonel 6th Cavalry, on leave of absence, returned to Washington on Wednesday, having visited New York and West Point during his absence.

GEN. Sherman, with some ladies, on their return from West Point to Washington, paid an informal visit to General Hancock at Governor's Island, where a hospitable reception was accorded them, the General and his party remaining but a short time. The band of the 5th Artillery, happening to be at the time at the island, added to the cheerfulness of the occasion. A salute was fired on his departure.

LIEUT. Thomas H. Barber, A. D. C., returned to Governor's Island June 13th, from a short leave.

THE Omaha Herald of June 7 says: Yesterday Gen. Geo. A. Forsyth, the noted Indian fighter, arrived in the city, stopping at the Planters, and after receiving a large number of visitors left for Chicago on the 6 o'clock train, to make a flying visit there, and to return to this city in a few days, to stop two or three days at the fort and city.

THE Misses Hamilton, daughters of Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A., were guests this week of Miss Vogdes at West Point.

In recommending the passage of the bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to Mrs. General Casey, the Senate Committee on Pensions say: "Mrs. Casey is now over forty years of age, and has been in feeble health for a considerable time, with an apparent tendency to pulmonary weakness. She has one daughter, seventeen years of age, dependent upon her for support and education. Mrs. Casey has secured to her only the home where she resides, with barely sufficient income from other sources to keep it in repair and pay other necessary charges upon it, leaving her without necessary means of food and clothing for herself and child. She is almost totally dependent upon such aid as she hopes to receive in the form of pension from the Government."

THE Secretary of the Navy left Washington at 4 P. M., June 12, for New Hampshire, and will be absent about ten days. During his absence, by appointment from the President, Commodore John G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Office of Detail, will act as Secretary of the Navy.

REAR Admiral E. T. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is still quite sick at the Ebbitt House, in Washington, although there are indications of his soon being able to be up and out.

THE meeting of the society of the Army of the Potomac recalls to the Detroit Post and Tribune, the day, 21 years ago, when Orlando B. Wilcox led Michigan's first militia away from Fort Wayne. Between the organization of the Army and the close of the war, Michigan furnished the Army of the Potomac 13 regiments of Infantry, one regiment of sharpshooters, and four cavalry regiments. One of these regiments, the 24th Infantry, commanded by Colonel Henry A. Morrow, lost four color bearers during the first day's fight at Gettysburg, where it formed part of the celebrated "Iron Brigade," and their commanding general referred to them as "entitled to gratitude for their services." Colonel Morrow was wounded at Gettysburg, and was afterwards wounded in the actions of the Wilderness and before Petersburg. He was brevetted major general for "distinguished bravery," and he is now in the Regular Army with the rank of colonel. The Michigan cavalry brigade was commanded by Custer. The 26th was commanded during the greater part of the year by Major Nathan Church, now quartermaster general of Michigan, described by the Post and Tribune as "one of the most enterprising and daring officers in the Army." He is a cousin of the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He served on the staff of Gen. Miles during a portion of the war, and at its close was offered a commission in the Regular Army, which he declined. General Israel B. Richardson, "Fighting Dick" of Pontiac, killed at Antietam, was colonel of the 23d Mich. Inf.; Col. Orlando M. Poe, U. S. A., was another Michigan soldier, and the same State gave to the Union Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, hero of two wars, who arose to the command of a corps, and after serving his country in Congress has passed away. The services of these and others are recalled in the interesting article of the Detroit paper.

AT the annual commencement exercises of the Packer College Institute of Brooklyn, held June 14, the theme of an essay by Miss Gilman was "Arctic Explorations," which was much admired. The fair essayist said: "The fulness of Arctic triumph has not yet come, but we may live to see that day, and among the many noble names will be those of Lieut.-Comdr. De Long and his comrades of the Jeannette, who received none of the rewards here of their labors, but the glory of a record which shall shine as a star through all the coming ages."

LIEUT. C. R. Noyes, 9th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Sidney, Neb., visited New York this week, stopping at 144 President street, Brooklyn.

THE Galia, which sailed from Liverpool for New York this week, took a number of passengers, among them being Prof. E. W. Bass, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bass, and Major Frank H. Larned, U. S. A. (retired), and Mrs. Larned.

GEN. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., is residing at present at Marietta, Ga.

LIEUT.-COL. A. A. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, whose acquaintance we made while visiting at Fort Jefferson, Fla., some years ago, is residing at 24 Worcester street, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARY Chandler would have more stomach for advice than most secretaries if it were true, as reported, that Sir Edw. J. Reed, M. P., who arrived in the steamer Servia on Monday, had been imported for the purpose of giving advice on the subject of naval construction. If Secretary Chandler is hungry and thirsting for advice on that subject we will engage to furnish him, on proper application, with enough to last him through his term, and we protest in the name of a protective tariff against the imported article. Let the Secretary secure the money and we will engage to furnish the advice so that we may have a new Navy right away.

WE understand that the professors of the Military Academy, with a single exception, united in a protest against the amendment to the Army Appropriation bill exempting them from compulsory retirement. The members of Congress at West Point were informed that the professors desired no such exemption and were willing, as Gen. Sherman has stated that he is also, to be put on the same footing as others.

THE new chaplain at the Military Academy is introducing some improvements as well as innovations. He is enlarging his quarters by the addition of a wing costing some \$6,000, and has introduced into the service of the chapel the Prayer Book of the Reformed Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, with its statements of doctrine. The Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite is described as a handsome man, with black mustache and whiskers, shaven chin, and that degree of baldness which gives the impression of thought rather than age—the baldness of the Shakespeare portraits. He has a strong voice, with sympathetic tones, and he preaches extempore.

THE Courier Journal of June 5, in a long article concerning the comedy opera "Robin Hood and Rosalind," written jointly by Maj. A. S. Burt, U. S. A., and Mr. Barton, to which we referred last week, says: "Major Burt is a gentleman who has had the advantage of unusual study and culture. He is a soldier with a record for gallantry on the field; has been twelve years in the Regular Army; was for seventeen years continuously in command of a company in active service upon the frontier; and is now in charge of the recruiting service at this point. Not only has he achieved distinction as a painstaking journalist, but he has been known among his brother Army officers for years as an enthusiast in dramatic and musical matters. He has had wide experience; is a close observer; possesses most scholarly attainments; has real genius in constructive ability; is possessed of large and glowing idealism; and tingles to his finger-tips with sympathy in and mastery of human emotions. As to the ground work of this comedy opera, he has constructed an acting play so bright, so warm, so mellow, so rich in the fruitage of pictures of a time and its folk long gone, and withal so simple and clean and lovable, that him who told 'A Winter's Tale' might not blush at its parentage."

EX-SEROT. Mason sent a letter June 4 from the Albany Penitentiary to Mr. Wilson, of Cleveland Ohio, in which he says: "I must say that I was in a hurry to do some harm to Giteau, the assassin of a good man and President of the United States. . . . I am in good health, thank the Lord, and am trimming shoes the best I can. I am treated very well by the officers of this prison, yet I would like my liberty, and I will shoot no more only in defence of my country. May God bless them."

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., paid a visit to Madison, Wis., last week, and the Sentinel of the city in reporting the fact says: Gen. John Gibbon, whose name is dear to the many veterans of the war, residing in Wisconsin, was in the city, Friday, on his return from the soldiers' reunion at Boscebel, Wednesday and Thursday. He was present and was one of the judges at the prize drill of the University students, under command of Col. King, a son of the late Gen. Rufus King, the immediate predecessor of Gen. Gibbon in command of the Wisconsin brigade in the Army of the Potomac. He obtained a high position during the late war, as one of the bravest and most skillful officers in the service. He was in command of a Wisconsin brigade and with it won distinction in many a hard fought battle—the command becoming widely known as the "Iron Brigade"—a name that will ever stand to its credit, and of which Wisconsin veterans are deservedly proud. Its old commander, Gen. Gibbon, will ever find a warm welcome to Wisconsin, not only from the old soldiers, but from the whole loyal people of the State.

During his attendance at the reunion at Boscebel he was received with the honors due a brave man.

LIEUT. J. T. Thompson and W. H. Sage, U. S. A., unassigned, lately of West Point, registered in New York this week, the former at the Grand Hotel and the latter at 113 East 14th street.

LIEUT. T. W. Symons, of the Engineer Corps, in a letter to the New York Post, gives some urgent suggestions on the need of legislation to protect our forests. He says:

The Government has endeavored to encourage tree culture in regions devoid of forests by giving to settlers land on condition of their planting and growing trees on a certain percentage of it. A great deal of land is taken up under the provisions of this Timber Culture Act, and yet very few trees are grown. The law is such that it is easy to deceive the authorities and obtain a title to the land without having fulfilled its provisions and requirements. I have never yet seen a timber-culture land claim that I believe had been properly and conscientiously earned. Something more should be done to encourage timber culture in treeless regions, and to enforce the present law and see that it is properly carried out. While the Government has thus made an effort, feeble it is true, to encourage the cultivation of timber where the land is devoid of it, it has never, as far as I am aware, made any effort to restrain and prevent the destruction of any portion of the naturally existing forests or timbered areas. All the timbered land of the United States is for sale, and lumbermen can buy it and strip it of every stick with neither hindrance nor restriction. Already the destruction of forests in the northern portions of the United States has exerted a marked influence on climate and productivity, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the great, increasing, and destructive floods of the Mississippi River are largely owing to the extermination of the forest areas drained by it and its tributaries. \* \* \* One of the greatest needs of this country is a law, with sufficient provisions for its enforcement, to set aside and keep from destruction certain portions of the timber in every locality where it exists—a law prescribing fixed rules in regard to the class of trees that may be cut, and the acres and sections on which they may be cut, with provisions for the protection and encouragement of the growth of young trees, and for agents to remain on the ground and see that the law is complied with.

Lieut. Symons illustrates these views by pointing out the enormous future importance of the forests around the headwaters of the Missouri and the Columbia, and in the Sierra Nevada.

PAYMASTER J. B. Keefer, U. S. A., returned to Fort Walls, Walls, W. T., early this week from a brief leave.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL Roger Jones, U. S. A., left Governor's Island this week on an inspection tour.

OUR men-of-war-men will please take notice that it is alleged that twenty years ago a yeoman on an American man-of-war wintering in Genoa gave a German visitor a light for his cigar, and subsequently gave him some valuable information on a technical point, and that recently the quondam yeoman, now practicing law in Maine has received information that the grateful German, dying, has bequeathed to him 72,000f.

MAJOR E. C. Bainbridge, 3d U. S. Artillery, erstwhile of Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., has assumed command of that desirable post, Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas.

COLONEL G. Pennypacker 16th Infantry will leave Fort McKavett, Texas, in a few days to spend the summer in the north.

LIEUT.-COL. H. R. Mixer, 10th Infantry, visited the Reunion, Detroit, this week. Capt. R. H. Hall "held the fort" during his absence.

CAPTAIN J. A. Caley, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week to return about June 23 or 24.

CAPTAIN James E. Wilson, 2d U. S. Artillery left Washington Barracks, D. C., June 15, to be absent about a week.

CAPTAIN F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery left Fort Monmouth, Mo., June 14, on a week's vacation. Spent mainly in New York City.

LIEUTENANT G. P. Scriven, U. S. A., of West Point, sailed this week for Glasgow, Scotland, on the Nebraska.

GEN. G. A. Forsyth, U. S. A., is on a visit to Chicago this week. He is reported as having said in a press interview soon after his arrival: "Secretary Teller's policy of disarming the Indians meets with the warm approval of all officers, and will do much toward preventing outbreaks and raids. The rapid development of railways in Mexico and in portions of Arizona is also doing much to settle the vexed Indian question. The proclamation of the President on the cowboy question, while somewhat sneered at, has really been productive of much good, although the best citizens of the two Territories had combined together, and with a strong hand put down in a great many instances these combinations of thugs. With the Indians and cowboys out of the way the mining and grazing interests of these Territories will appreciate rapidly."

CAPTAIN John B. Babcock, 5th Cavalry, is on a brief visit East from Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

OUR correspondent at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., writes this week: "Our Post Commander, Captain G. F. Barstow, 3d Artillery, is still on leave, visiting friends at the North, and Capt. F. W. Hess continues to boss the post. Our Medical-Assistant Surgeon Porter has returned to us from leave, and taken charge of the health of the troops. We are anxious to learn where we are to pitch our tents during the yellow fever season. Some say here, some say Key West, and others Mount Vernon barracks, Ala. The last would be preferable, as we have good accounts of its healthfulness. We expect Lieut. F. P. Blair in September next, if no changes occur in the meantime. The gallant Burbank still hangs out at Cornell University, but we fancy he will be with us again before long. Major Bainbridge, of the 3d Artillery, may, it is rumored, come here to command, but more likely he will go to Little Rock."

Mrs. George H. Cooper, wife of Rear Admiral Cooper, who has been stopping at the Hygeia Hotel, Fortress Monroe: for the past six weeks, has returned to her house on Wile loughby avenue, Brooklyn.

LIEUT. C. G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cav., lately at Jefferson barracks, Mo., is expected to join at Fort Davis, Texas, at an early date.



At a meeting of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, held June 7, the following were elected members: Captain R. W. Tyler, U. S. A. (retired); Surgeon J. M. Flint, U. S. N.; Colonel J. H. Gilman, U. S. A.; Vice Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N.; Lieutenant R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A.; General T. J. Henderson, U. S. V.; Colonel G. Truesdell, U. S. V.; Captain C. C. Cole, Maine Vols.; Col. G. W. Steele, Ind. Vols., and late of the 14th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Col. A. H. Holt, Illinois Vols.; Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman, U. S. N., and General I. N. Palmer, U. S. A. Since last report this commandery has lost one by death and gained twelve by election and two by transfer, making a total membership of 102, not including those above mentioned.

At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery, held at Chicago, June 7, the officers elected for the ensuing year (given in detail in JOURNALS of May 6 and 13) were duly invested.

GEN. Grant has been visiting Canada this week, and was heartily received at all points of his route.

THE Army will be pleased to learn that there is a prospect of its having efficient schoolmasters, with a rate of compensation somewhat approaching the responsibility of their duties.

COL. A. P. Howe, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Adams, R. I., this week, from a short leave of absence.

IF Army rumor may be credited, the engagement of Miss Vogdes, daughter of General Vogdes, to a gentleman of family and wealth, is among the events soon to be announced.

THE following Army officers were registered at the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, during the week ending June 15, 1882: 1st Lieut. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., returning from conducting recruits; 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, 12th Inf., on leave; Capt. Wm. P. Martin, military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, on leave; Brevet Lieut. Col. E. C. Blunbridge, major 3d Artillery, on route to join station; 1st Lieut. John Anderson, 18th Inf. The above-named officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House. 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, 12th Inf., registered second time as on leave, and stopping at 1017 15th street; Brevet Brigadier Gen. S. B. Holabird, colonel and assistant quartermaster general at 1311 P street, on leave; Brevet Major Gen. Eugene A. Carr, colonel 6th Cavalry, at 942 F street, on leave; 1st Lieut. and A. D. C., G. S. L. Ward, 23d Infantry, at Wormley's Hotel; Captain and Bvt. Lieut. Col. George McGown, retired, at 722 13th street, present on private business.

ISAAC T. Van Patton, Pay Clerk of the Norfolk Navy-yard, was married on June 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dinwiddie street, Portsmouth, Va., to Miss Maggie Smith. After the wedding they left for New York via Washington and Baltimore.

GEN. K. Arnold, U. S. A., visited Fort McHenry, Md., this week on his annual inspection tour.

THE Annual Regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which took place in the bay, June 15, was attended by many of the Army officers stationed in this vicinity, with members of their families, etc. On the steamer *Columbia* were observed General Whipple, U. S. A., and Miss Whipple, General C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sawtelle, Major A. B. Gardner, U. S. A., Major W. B. Beck, U. S. A., Capt. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C.; Captain W. C. Beach, U. S. A., and many others. Captain J. S. Wharton, A. D. C., and Major Wm. Arthur were on the *William Fletcher*. The day was an enjoyable one, and all enjoyed the holiday and the regatta immensely.

WE learn that Mrs. H. R. Agnel, the widow of the late Professor Agnel, of the Military Academy, has been granted a pension of \$30 a month, the amount allowed the widow of a Colonel, the assimilated rank held by her husband at the time of his death. We believe that this is the first time that a pension has been granted to the widow of a professor, and Mrs. Agnel is to be congratulated that the exertions of her son have resulted in not only securing for her this just recognition of her husband's long and faithful service, but in establishing a precedent in favor of others.

REAR Admiral John C. Febiger, U. S. N., retired, was married in Washington recently to Mrs. Wm. Riley, the widow of a naval officer lost in the brig *Porpoise* thirty years ago and the mother of 2d Lieut. Van W. Riley, killed with Custer in 1876. Wm. Riley was appointed an acting master for duty as a lieutenant in the Ruggold surveying expedition in the *China Seas*, which left the United States in 1853. He was ordered to the brig *Porpoise* in December, 1852, and was lost on board of her in the *China Seas*. The last intelligence from the *Porpoise* was Sept. 21, 1854.

GEN. N. B. Sweitzer, Lieut. Col. 8th Cavalry, on leave of absence, who has been staying for some time at the Ebbitt House, Washington, left there on Wednesday, June 14, for West Point.

THE commencement exercises of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa., took place June 15. The attendance was larger than any previous year, although the accommodation, owing to the recent fire, was quite limited. The exercises closed with a review of the Cadet Corps and a national salute under the direction of Lieut. W. P. Duvall, 5th U. S. Artillery, military professor, who was highly complimented on the efficiency of his pupils.

GEN. D. B. Sackett, U. S. A., visited New York late this week, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

VICE Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., registered in New York June 15 at the New York Hotel.

CAPT. Chas. Bird, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., is acting as Gen. Terry's chief quartermaster during the absence of Gen. Myers.

MAJ. J. S. Brislin, 2d Cavalry, is East on a few days' leave from Fort Keogh, M. T. He returns next week.

GEN. Sherman will no doubt agree with our English con-

temporary, *Broad Arrow*, in thinking that it is difficult to conceive any position more arduous or involving a severer tax upon the rare combination of qualities which constitute tact than that filled by the officer who holds the supreme command of the Army in a constitutionally governed country.

*Broad Arrow* says: "The dinner party given [by Admiral Stewart, to attend which his Royal Highness delayed his departure for London, was confined to the principal naval and military authorities, but also included the chief officers of the American men-of-war then lying in the Sound. Commodore Luce and his subordinates were made much of in naval circles in Plymouth during their enforced stay in the foreign anchorage owing to the prevailing east winds." It also alludes to the fact that two or three of the dockyard tugs which had previously assisted the regular tender *Harpy* in taking off the hundreds of sailors who had been on shore were engaged in the courteous duty of rowing two American sailing corvettes into the offing.

LIEUT. Edward Lloyd, 15th Infantry, will shortly sail for Europe on a four months' sick leave.

ASST. SURG. F. W. Elbrey, U. S. A., now serving at Fort Union, New Mexico, will come east early in July for assignment to a new station.

MR. ROBINSON is said to have sought the position he holds on the Appropriation and Naval Committees, to give him an opportunity to defend his administration as Secretary of the Navy. A vigorous assault upon it will be made, led by Mr. Hewitt; indeed it has already commenced.

As the result of an informal consultation at the Navy Department, this week, among several line officers of the Navy, it was resolved that the interests of the service required that the present age for retirement should remain, as it is now, at 62, in spite of the wisdom of the august Senators in fixing it for the Army at 64.

GEN. William Myers, U. S. A., is East from St. Paul, Minn., on sick leave, to remain for a about a month.

LIEUT. H. P. Ritzius, 25th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Fort Randall, D. T., early this week on a ten days' leave.

COL. H. A. Hambright, U. S. A. (retired), was a distinguished participant at the 13th annual reunion of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which took place at Lancaster, Pa., June 8th.

GEN. Rosecrans writes at length to the *New York Tribune*, of June 14, in regard to "Cis's Army of the Cumberland," in which he says: I state emphatically that Gen. Garfield's influence in the planning and giving the time of moving for the campaign of Tullahoma was substantially nothing. I further state that I never heard of the views expressed in the "Garfield-Chase" letter until I read that letter a few months since. He never expressed any such sentiments or views to me, but on the contrary seemed to appreciate the views and labors of the General commanding. Further on he says: As to that devilish and cruel calumny, that the Army of the Cumberland had been "demoralized by Chickamauga," it was first stamped into the dust at Missionary Ridge, when the utterer of it, dismayed and demoralized himself by the failure of his own plans, in blank amazement beheld that army charge up the slopes of Missionary Ridge, sweep away Bragg's lines, capturing troops, flags and cannon, and putting the whole line to rout. And yet at 10 P.M. of that night, with these great facts all before him, he had the cold-blooded villainy to telegraph to Washington: "Sherman has taken the ridge to Tunnel Hill. Hooker has carried Lookout. Thomas reports several prisoners." Wait for the war records.

EX-GOVERNOR Dennison of Ohio, whose eminent services while Governor of that State during the war of the Rebellion the country ought never to forget, died at his home, at Columbus, June 15, 1882. General G. A. Forsyth, U. S. A., of General Sheridan's staff, is a son-in-law of Governor Dennison.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR WILLIAM J. TWINING.

At the stated meeting of the Commandery, District of Columbia, of the Military Order, held June 7, 1882, the report of a committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Companion Twining was read and adopted. The members of the committee were Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., Major A. H. Nickerson, A. A. G., U. S. A., and Bvt. Major H. L. Cranford, U. S. V. They give the official record of Major Twining's service and say: "It is the concurrent testimony of his associates in this high civil trust, of his comrades in the Army, and of the Companions of this Order, that in his death we lose a brave and accomplished soldier, an able and honest citizen, and a courteous, high-minded, and genial Companion. Resolved, That this memorial be entered on the records of the Commandery and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Companion."

2d LIEUT. AUGUSTINE F. HEWITT.

In last week's JOURNAL was noticed the death of the late Lieut. Hewitt, 22d Infantry, together with some of the affecting incidents attend his last illness. A more detailed account has since reached us. The fever which carried him off was "malignant malaria," of a most virulent character, which defied all that medical skill and loving hearts and hands could do. On the Thursday preceding his death a change for the better seemed to arrive, but about midnight a severe "rigor" ensued, which rendered the case a desperate one. On Friday the symptoms were again more favorable, and so continued until 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. At that hour a sudden change again occurred,

and his physicians, Surgeons Middleton and Howard gave up all hope.

On being notified by Col. and Mrs. Duncan that there was no longer hope, the report says: "the great beaded drops rolled from his brow, and a look of horror passed over his eyes, but no terror, no fear, no dismay." "only the anguish of separation from those who were most dear to him, for a moment filled his great and generous heart." When fully realizing his condition, he became calm and resigned. When asked if a clergyman should be sent for, he said: "I have been reared in the Catholic faith, but of late I have not attended to my duties as I should have done. I would like to see Father Johnston." After attending to his business affairs, Col. Duncan, whose daughter he was to have married on the 6th of June, asked him if it would make him any happier to be married then, to which he responded in the affirmative. Miss Duncan, who was suffering from the same malarial disease, but who was apparently recovering, on being informed of Hewitt's hopeless condition and desire, eagerly assented, when she was placed on the bed by the dying man's side and the marriage ceremony was performed by Father Johnston. Lieut. H. then bid his bride an affectionate farewell and shortly after expired. It is doubtful if Mrs. Hewitt will be able to rally from the terrible blow of her husband's death, she is so much prostrated. It is said that a relapse would be fatal. All the rites of the Catholic Church were administered by Father Johnston to Lieut. H.

At a meeting of the officers of the 22d Infantry, at Fort Clark, Texas, the headquarters of the regiment, on Sunday, June 4, 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas Almighty God, in His wise dispensation, has been pleased to remove from our midst, our friend and comrade in arms, Augustine F. Hewitt, 22d Infantry; therefore, it is Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Hewitt, the regiment has suffered the loss of an upright and efficient officer; the Army at large, one who was an ornament to its ranks; his wife, a loving husband, and his family a devoted son and brother; it is further Resolved, That while sorrowfully bowing with submission to the acts of an all-wise Providence, we offer our heartfelt sympathy to the wife and family of our lamented friend and comrade, in this their severe and sudden bereavement.

The officers then called up pleasant and complimentary reminiscences of the life of the deceased, after which the meeting adjourned.

D. S. STANLEY,  
Colonel 22d Inf., President.

O. M. SMITH,  
1st Lieut. and Adj. 22d Inf., Secretary.

The following General Order has been received:  
HEADQUARTERS 22d U. S. INF.,  
FORT CLARK, TEXAS, June 4, 1882.

General Order No. 26.  
It becomes the sorrowful duty of the Colonel commanding the regiment to announce the death of 2d Lieut. Augustine F. Hewitt, which took place at San Antonio, Texas, June 3. Lieut. Hewitt graduated at West Point, in the Class of 1879; joined Co. E of the regiment at Fort Gibson, I. T., in September of the same year. He participated in the severe winter campaign in the Ute country of Colorado, in 1879-'80. Returning in the Spring to Fort Gibson, his company was transferred to San Antonio, Texas, where he has since been stationed, and where he was doing the duty of post commissary of subsistence and commanding his company at the time of his death.

Lieut. Hewitt's short service in the Army was one of honor and credit. Noble in person and lovely in amiability and purity of character, he was an ornament to our regiment and did honor to the Army.

The officers of the regiment will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days, in memory of the deceased.

By order of Colonel D. S. Stanley.

O. M. SMITH,  
1st Lieut. and Adjutant 22d Inf.

OLD "PAUL JONES."

A few days ago there died in the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia an old man named Henry Thompson, 92 years of age, a beneficiary of the Naval Asylum, and familiarly known by the sobriquet of "Paul Jones." He had served more than fifty years as a seaman in the Navy, and, commencing with the war of 1812, had taken part in every war in which the Navy had been engaged, including the late war. He was one of the Dartmoor prisoners, and one of the survivors of the massacre of prisoners at that place on the evening of April 6, 1815.

DE LONG—DECORATION DAY, 1882.

There is no flower his dreary grave to grace,  
On that stern shore where death hath laid him low;  
No flag to wave above his resting place,  
In that lone kingdom of the ice and snow.  
The short-lived summer of the Arctic day  
Begins above the snowy hills to creep;  
It calls no flower to life with quickening ray,  
It cannot break his everlasting sleep.  
Meantime in that fair land he loved so well,  
Summer and spring, clasped in each other's arms,  
Mourn o'er the flower-decked graves of those who fell  
In that long-silenced din of war's alarms.  
He fell not when the broadside's deadly crash  
Sounded above the troubled waves of sea;  
His dying eyes saw not the cannon's flash,  
Nor heard the shout of glorious victory.  
Yet 'mid the tales of heroes that we tell,  
Heroes that live in memory and song,  
'Mongst those who nobly lived and bravely fell,  
There lives no brighter name than thine, De Long!

—H. I. KING, in the *N. Y. Tribune*.

LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS MCNEISH, a brave soldier under Gen. Rosecrans, in the late rebellion, died at Nanticoke, Penn., June 11.

MR. AUGUSTUS ROCKWELL, of Buffalo, N. Y., an artist of note, father of the wife of Lieut. C. H. Judd, U. S. N., died May 14 last.

THE death is announced of John Scott Russell, the famous British engineer. He was the author of several scientific works, among them a treatise entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of shipbuilding in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings containing the finest works of modern shipbuilders and engineers.



## THE ARMY.

G. O. 60, H. Q. A., June 6, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2746 of the Regulations (amended by G. O. 14, of 1882, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

2746. The service-in-war chevron will be one-half of an inch wide, of the same color as the facings, with a piping, on each side of the stripe, one-eighth of an inch wide—white for artillery and red for all other arms—thus making the chevron three-fourths of an inch wide in the aggregate, and will be worn by enlisted men on the uniform coat as soon as the right to wear it has been earned.

The campaign chevron will be identical with the war chevron, except that it will be one-half of an inch instead of three-quarters of an inch in width in the aggregate. But one campaign chevron for each enlistment will be allowed, notwithstanding that the soldier may have served during such enlistment in more than one campaign for which chevrons are authorized.

All soldiers who, during the war of the rebellion, were in the volunteer service, are entitled to wear the war chevron, provided they served in one or more campaigns in the field. The service-in-war chevron will be worn next the cuff; above this will be worn the service chevron or chevrons; and next above this the campaign chevron.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 62, H. Q. A., June 8, 1882.

Amends par. 1875 of the Regulations in regard to issues of stationery.

Note.—The authority cited in par. 139 of the Regulations should be G. O. 74, 1869, and not G. O. 74, 1879, as therein given.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., June 9, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 159 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

159. When it is desired to have bands of music for regiments, there will be allowed, for each, one sergeant and sixteen privates, to act as musicians, in addition to the chief musicians authorized by law; provided the total number of enlisted men in the regiment, including the band, does not exceed the legal standard. Regimental commanders will, from time to time, designate the proportion to be subtracted from each company for a band, and vacancies caused thereby left accordingly. The companies from which the non-commissioned officers for regimental bands shall be deducted will, in like manner, be designated, and vacancies left accordingly. At the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, the non-commissioned officer and privates of the band will be apportioned among the batteries serving at the post.—[Regs. 1863, p. 81.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 7, DEPT. OF THE EAST, June 7, 1882.

Post commanders will forward to these Hdqrs. an estimate of the amount of money likely to be required by them for the payment of extra-duty pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the repair and preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 6, 1882.

The competition for places upon the Dept. team will take place at San Antonio, Tex., under the immediate charge of Capt. J. B. Irvine, 22d Inf.

Post commanders will cause the "marksmen" selected for the competition, to report, not later than the 4th day of August, to the commanding officer post of San Antonio; to whom will be sent the descriptive lists of all enlisted men selected. All will bring dress and undress uniforms.

The order follows with detailed instructions as to course of practice, reports, etc.

G. O. 13, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, May 31, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the reports of target practice of companies serving in this Dept. for the month of April, 1882.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, June 1, 1882.

Gives detailed instructions to carry out the provisions of G. O. 53, c. s., from the Hdqrs. of the Army, in regard to target practice.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 2, 1882.

Announces the results of target practice in this Dept. for March, 1882.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 7, 1882.

Upon his own request and in order to enable him to avail himself of a leave of absence, Major David Perry, 6th Cavalry, is relieved from command of scouting operations in southeastern Arizona, to take effect on the 15th instant.

The Department Commander, Maj. Gen. Willcox, takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the ability and judgment displayed by Major Perry during the late Indian hostilities. By the wise distribution of his troops, he not only almost entirely prevented devastations south of the Southern Pacific Railroad, but enabled part of his command to strike the hostiles a severe blow.

The Dept. Commander also expresses to Captain T. C. Tupper, 6th Cavalry, and the officers and men of his command, his appreciation of their untiring energy and perseverance while pursuing the renegade Chiricahua; and the skill and gallantry displayed by them in the action in Hatcher Mountains, on the 23rd of April, 1882.

Colonel Wm. R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, will assume charge of scouting operations in southeastern Arizona, on the 15th instant.

The C. O. of Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca, Lowell, and Thomas, and Camps near Clifton and Prico will respect and obey his orders accordingly.

Col. Shafter will make his headquarters at Fort Grant.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 7, 1882.

Publishes the best scores as reported by company and post commanders made at target practice during the month of April, 1882, with service arms.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 2, 1882.

Directs until otherwise ordered by the War Department, the Dutch ovens authorized for field service in the Division to be at once issued from the depot where stored to the

Commissaries at remote posts, at the rate of three for each company at the post.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major O. D. Greene was ordered, May 23, to proceed to Forts Canby, W. T., and Stevens, Ore., for the purpose of inspecting the schools in operation at those posts (S. O. 71, May 31, D. C.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major Edward D. Baker, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Forts Walla Walla, Lapwai, and Boise Barracks, I. T., on public business (S. O. 71, May 31, D. C.)

During the temporary absence of Major Edward D. Baker, Chief Q. M. Dept. of the Columbia, Capt. Amos S. Kimball, A. Q. M., will take charge of the office of the Chief Q. M. (S. O. 72, June 1, D. C.)

Leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate, is granted Lieut.-Col. William Myers, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 93, June 8, D. C.)

Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., will take charge of the office of the Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota, during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Myers, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 94, June 10, D. C.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, member G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., May 26 (S. O. 67, May 24, D. C.)

Capt. F. F. Whitehead, member G. C.-M. at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., June 14 (S. O. 60, June 8, D. S.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The contract of A. A. Surg. J. B. Baggett is annulled, to take effect May 31, 1882 (S. O. 59, June 6, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. Valery Havard, in addition to his other duties, will report to the C. O., post of San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty (S. O. 59, June 6, D. T.)

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., May 26 (S. O. 67, May 24, D. C.)

Asst. Surg. Valery Havard, member G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., June 7 (S. O. 59, June 6, D. T.)

Capt. H. S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Shaw, M. T., June 13 (S. O. 88, May 31, D. D.)

Capt. L. W. Crampton, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T., June 12 (S. O. 88, May 31, D. D.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect June 3, is granted 1st Lieut. William W. Gray, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 67, May 24, D. C.)

The telegram of June 7, directing A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort to accompany the command from the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., to Fort Elliott, Tex., and return, is confirmed (S. O. 116, June 8, D. M.)

Major Edwin Bentley, Surg., member G. C.-M. at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., June 15 (S. O. 60, June 8, D. S.)

The verbal instructions of the Dept. of the Columbia Commander, given April 16, directing Major John Moore to accompany him to San Francisco, Cal., and return, are confirmed (S. O. 64, May 17, D. C.)

Par. 1, S. O. 76, c. s., Dept. of Dakota, directing the C. O., Fort Keogh, M. T., to annul the contract of A. A. Surg. W. E. Sabin, is temporarily suspended (S. O. 88, May 31, D. D.)

Asst. Surg. H. S. Turrill, member G. C.-M. at Madison Barracks, N. Y., June 16 (S. O. 107, June 13, D. E.)

Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Thornburgh, U. T., June 19 (S. O. 60, June 9, D. P.)

Capt. Richard S. Vickery, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Russell, W. T., convened by par. 3, S. O. 55, c. s., Dept. of the Platte (S. O. 60, June 9, D. P.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted A. A. Surg. H. M. Deeble is extended fourteen days (S. O. 94, June 10, D. D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Elbrey, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri July 1, 1882, and will report to the Surg.-Gen. in Washington, D. C. (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

The C. O., Fort Keogh, M. T., will, at the request of A. A. Surg. W. E. Sabin, annul his contract and report the date of annulment to the medical director at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 94, June 10, D. D.)

1st Lieut. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, Mont. T., June 20 (S. O. 93, June 8, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Hillebrand will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota and will proceed to Newport Barracks, Ky., for duty (S. O., June 9, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The action of Major William H. Eckels in returning to his station (Vancouver Barracks, W. T.), after paying the troops at Forts Canby and Stevens, prior to making the payment at Fort Townsend, as provided in par. 1, Dept. S. O. 53, c. s., is approved and confirmed (S. O. 65, May 18, D. C.)

Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, President G. C.-M. at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., June 15 (S. O. 60, June 8, D. S.)

Leave of absence from June 2 to the 13th is granted Major John B. Keefer, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 72, June 1, D. C.)

Major George E. Glenn, Paymaster, is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Little Rock Barracks, Ark., in par. 3, S. O. 60, c. s., Dept. of the South (S. O. 61, June 12, D. S.)

The journeys performed by Major William H. Eckels from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on May 1, 3, 5, 13, 20, and 25, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 69, May 27, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, Deputy Paymaster-General, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 105, June 10, D. E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Capt. Benjamin D. Greene is granted an extension of seven days to the leave of absence granted him by his commanding officer (S. O. 55, June 12, Corps of Engrs.)

Leave of absence for five days is granted Capt. Edward Maguire, Chief Engineer Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 89, June 1, D. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. S. E. Blunt, Chief Ord. Officer Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 90, June 8, D. D.)

Leave of absence for three months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect July 1, 1882, is granted Capt. David A. Lyle (S. O., June 10, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.—The leave of absence granted Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick is extended fourteen days (S. O. 105, June 10, D. E.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—1st Class Pvt. Rutherford H. Paxton, now on duty at Erie, Penn., will proceed to Key West, Fla., and relieve Sergt. Lee M. Melbourne, in charge of station (S. O., June 8, W. D.)

1st Class Pvt. Arthur L. White, now on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Life-Saving Station No. 6, North Carolina, and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Alfred K. Alderson, who will proceed to Cape Henry, Va., and relieve 1st Class Pvt. Joseph E. Lanouette, who will report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in his office (S. O., June 12, W. D.)

## THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

The C. O., 1st Cav., will relieve Troop K from duty at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and order it to take station at Fort Klamath, Ore., relieving Troop L, which will then proceed to and take station at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. Upon the arrival of Troop K at Fort Klamath, 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, now on detached service with Troop L, will report to his troop commander for duty (S. O. 65, May 18, D. C.)

Major John Green is assigned to the command of a detachment of fifty recruits for assignment to the 4th Cav., ordered to leave Jefferson Bks, Mo., June 10, for Santa Fe, N. M. (Order 105, June 7, Cav. Depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.)

1st Lieut. William H. Miller, R. Q. M., will return to his proper station (S. O. 72, June 1, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Major James S. Brisbin, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., June 12 (S. O. 90, June 3, D. D.)

2d Lieut. Alonzo L. O'Brien, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., June 19 (S. O. 91, June 5, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Colon Augur, A. D. C., member, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., June 7 (S. O. 59, June 6, D. T.)

Major Eugene M. Baker is relieved from duty at Fort Custer, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., taking station at that post (S. O. 92, June 6, D. D.)

Major David S. Gordon, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., June 20 (S. O. 93, June 8, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 92, June 6, D. D.)

Ten days, Major James S. Brisbin, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 94, June 10, D. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Capt. John B. Babcock (S. O. 59, June 6, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. John B. Kerr, Adjt., will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., and such other points as may be necessary, for the purpose of forwarding to their destination one hundred horses for the 6th Cav. (S. O. 84, June 2, D. A.)

Par. 1, S. O. 33, D. A., confirming the telegraphic instructions of same date, relieving Major David Perry from duty at Fort Thomas, A. T., and directing him to proceed to Fort Huachuca, A. T., and assume command of that post, is revoked; his duties as C. O. of Scouting Operations in South-eastern Arizona having prevented its execution. Major Perry will take station at Willow Station, A. T. This order to take effect Feb. 1, 1882, the nature of his duties having made that point his station in fact since that date (S. O. 85, June 3, D. A.)

Major A. K. Arnold, in charge of the office of the Assistant Inspector-General at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, is relieved from duty in connection with target practice in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 86, June 6, D. A.)

2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, A. D. C., is appointed Inspector of target practice in the Dept. of Ariz. (S. O. 86, June 6, D. A.)

The C. O. Fort Thomas, A. T., will send Private John Reeber, Troop L, pronounced insane after medical examination, to Washington, D. C., with a review to his admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 86, June 6, D. A.)

The C. O. of troops of the 6th Cav. will at once turn in all Springfield rifles, calibre .45, and equipments pertaining thereto, to the Acting Ordnance Officers of the posts at which they may be serving, by whom they will be sent to the C. O. Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (S. O. 86, June 6, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect on June 21, Major David Perry, to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 86, June 6, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—Col. Eugene A. Carr, still further extended one month (S. O., June 14, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Capt. J. M. Bell will proceed to his station, Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 91, June 5, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. H. J. Nowlan, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 91, June 5, D. D.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Ayres will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Bks, Mo., and as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at that post by S. O. 4, Jan. 6, 1882, W. D., and will join his troop in the Dept. of Texas (S. O., June 12, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. J. P. Sanger will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., on public business (S. O. 97, June 5, M. D. P.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

2d Lieut. M. C. Richards, member, and 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Little Rock Bks, Ark., June 15 (S. O. 60, June 8, D. S.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Capt. John G. Turnbull, president: Capt. James M. Lancaster, 1st Lieut. John F. Mount, C. W. Harrold, Edward Davis, R. Q. M., John E. Myers, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, members, and 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., June 15 (S. O. 60, June 8, D. S.)

Capt. E. R. Warner, president: Capt. James R. Kelly, 1st Lieut. E. C. Knower, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Foster, members, and 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., June 14 (S. O. 60, June 8, D. S.)

1st Lieut. R. D. Potts, John B. Eaton, and 2d Lieut. C. G. Woodward, members, G. C.-M. at Little Rock Bks, Ark., June 15 (S. O. 60, June 8, D. S.)

Major E. C. Bainbridge is assigned to duty at Little Rock Bks, Ark., and will proceed to and assume command of that post (S. O. 61, June 12, D. S.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Albion P. Howe.

Major W. M. Graham, president: Capt. John Egan, Frank G. Smith, 1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien, Peter Leary, Jr., C. A. L. Totten, members, and 1st Lieut. Walter Howe, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Madison Bks, N. Y., June 16 (S. O. 107, June 13, D. E.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

Major Richard Arnold, Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., having been compelled by sickness to return to Hdqrs. Dept. of East before the completion of the inspections devolved upon him by S. O. 82, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East, will now proceed to complete them as follows: Fort McHenry, Md.; Washington



Bks. D. C.; National Cemeteries at Culpeper, Winchester, Ball's Bluff, Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Annapolis, Loudon Park, Laurel, Md., and Gettysburg, Pa. (S. O. 108, June 14, D. E.)

### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Capt. Daingerfield Parker, president; Capt. Edward Moale, 1st Lieut. George W. H. Stouch, William Krause, 2d Lieut. Addis M. Henry, Frederick Thies, George Bell, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. Joseph Hale, Adj. J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Fort Shaw, M. T., June 13 (S. O. 83, May 31, D. D.). 1st Lieut. John P. Thompson will proceed to Fort Ellis, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty with Co. O of his regiment (S. O. 91, June 5, D. D.).

2d Lieut. George Bell, Jr., will proceed to Fort Ellis, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty with Co. E of his regiment (S. O. 91, June 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. William Mitchell, John P. Thompson, 2d Lieut. William C. Buttler, William E. P. French, members, and 2d Lieut. George Bell, Jr., J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Fort Ellis, M. T., June 20 (S. O. 93, June 8, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 89, June 1, D. D.).

### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Capt. Thomas F. Quinn and Joseph Keefe, 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, and 2d Lieut. Carver Howland are relieved as members G. O.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by par. 3, S. O. 55, D. P. (S. O. 60, June 9, D. P.).

1st Lieut. John J. O'Brien and 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus are detailed members G. O.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., by par. 3, S. O. 55, D. P. (S. O. 60, June 9, D. P.).

### 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

Capt. James S. Casey, Edmund Butler, Ezra P. Ewers, Mason Carter, Robert McDonald, 1st Lieut. William H. O. Bowen, 2d Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, Walter H. Chatfield, James E. Wilson, members, and 2d Lieut. Hunter Liggett, J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., June 12 (S. O. 90, June 3, D. D.).

Fort Keogh, M. T., is announced as the station of Major Caleb R. Layton (S. O. 90, June 3, D. D.).

Insane Soldier.—The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send to the Government Asylum for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, Private George Stukes, Co. H, pronounced insane after proper medical examination (S. O. 94, June 10, D. D.).

### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, president; Capt. Jeremiah P. Schindel, Daniel H. Murdock, Jacob F. Munson, 2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Simeon M. Dinkins, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles L. Gurley, J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Fort Thornburgh, U. T., June 19 (S. O. 60, June 9, D. P.).

G. O.-M.—Before a G. O.-M. which convened at Fort Lyon, Colo., of which Major G. M. Brayton, 15th Inf., sat as president, was tried 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Gurley, 6th Inf., on charges of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" and "Making false statements in official papers to aid in obtaining approval and payment of a claim against the United States." The specifications alleged improper action in the performance of his official duties as A. A. Q. M. at Fort Lyon in regard to the transportation of recruits, and in regard to dealings with the Government contractor furnishing supplies for detachments of recruits passing via Fort Garland to the Uncompahgre. The Court acquitted him, and General Pope, in his action upon the proceedings, says: "The Court erred in the first step in its proceedings by admitting a record of the proceedings of a board of survey which gave but an ex parte view of some of the allegations embraced in the specifications before the Court, and hence was wholly incompetent as evidence. Being made aware of its error in this respect, the Court next excepted from its consideration as evidence the proceedings of the board and a few of the exhibits thereto, but accepted a mass of other exhibits, some of which were necessary to the prosecution, while others were wholly incompetent, containing the expressions of opinion and the views of individuals merely. This was a grave error. The proper course for the Court was to admit such of the exhibits as were pertinent and competent as evidence, and to have attached duly authenticated copies of them only to its record. As it is, the record presents a most slovenly and bulky appearance. The Court also carelessly overlooked the omission to enter in the record the plea of the accused to the second charge. Subject to these remarks, the proceedings, findings and acquittal are confirmed (G. O.-M. O. 84, June 1, Dept. Mo.).

### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Capt. T. S. Kirtland, president; Capt. Walter Clifford, C. A. Coolidge, 1st Lieut. W. W. Robinson, Jr., 2d Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, members, and 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T., June 12 (S. O. 89, May 31, D. D.).

2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick will proceed to Fort Stevenson, D. T., for duty with Co. G, of his regiment, to enable 2d Lieut. S. R. Douglas to take advantage of the leave of absence until June 3, 1883, granted him from the War Department (S. O. 90, June 3, D. D.).

Insane Soldier.—The C. O. Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., will send to the Government Asylum for the Insane, D. C., Private William Vandyne, Co. D, pronounced insane after medical examination (S. O. 92, June 6, D. D.).

### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

1st Lieut. E. Lynch is relieved from duty at Benicia Bks, Cal., and will join his company, F, at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 97, June 5, M. D. P.).

### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Capt. E. C. Gilbreath will proceed to Camp Poplar River, M. T., for duty as member of a Regimental Court-martial, appointed to meet at that post on June 15. On completion of this duty Capt. Gilbreath will return to his station, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 88, May 31, D. D.).

Capt. O. B. Read, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota in accordance with instructions, will proceed to his station, Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 89, June 1, D. D.).

Capt. T. Schwan, pursuant to S. O. 105, Hdqrs. Gen. Rec. Ser., assumes command of the Recruiting Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H. (Order 97, June 14, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

2d Lieut. Wallis O. Clark is relieved from command of Co. O, Indian Scouts, and from duty as A. A. Q. M. in the field, in charge of employees and pack-train attached to that company, and will transfer all property and funds pertaining thereto to 1st Lieut. W. L. Geary, who is assigned to the command in his stead. Upon being relieved Lieut. Clark will join his company, A, at Fort Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 87, June 7, D. A.).

Capt. John M. Norvell, now at Whipple Bks, A. T., will

return to his station, Fort McDowell, A. T., as soon as formally notified by the J.-A. of G. O.-M. now in session at Whipple Bks that his attendance is no longer needed (S. O. 87, June 7, D. A.).

### 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The C. O. of Fort Cummings, N. M., will send Private Bernard Riley, Co. D, to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 114, June 6, D. M.).

Promotions.—1st Lieut. John B. Guthrie, Co. A, to be Captain of Co. A, vice Torrey, resigned (Fort Cummings, N. M.); 2d Lieut. John H. H. Peshine, Co. B (Fort Selden, N. M.), to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Guthrie, promoted, which carries him to Co. A (Fort Cummings, N. M.) (S. O. 113, June 5, D. M.).

### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Leave Extended.—Col. Lewis C. Hunt, four months on account of sickness (S. O., June 14, W. D.).

### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Leave of Absence.—Six months on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd (S. O., June 14, W. D.).

### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, member, G. O.-M. appointed at Fort Davis, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 52, D. T. (S. O. 53, June 6, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect not later than June 20, 1882, to apply for extension of three months, Col. G. Pennypacker, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 59, June 6, D. T.).

### 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Major J. S. Conrad will proceed to his station, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 90, June 3, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. Orlando H. Moore will await further orders in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 89, June 1, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. M. Burns, thirteen days (S. O. 92, June 6, D. D.).

### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Capt. Charles R. Paul, president; Capt. Carroll H. Potter, George N. Bomford, 1st Lieut. Henry H. Adams, James H. Baldwin, John H. Todd, William B. Wheeler, Oliver B. Warwick, 2d Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, members, and 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, M. T., June 19 (S. O. 91, June 6, D. D.).

### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Capt. George F. Towle, A. D. C., will proceed to and make an inspection of Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 90, June 3, D. D.).

### 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Regt. Q. M. Sergt. N. J. Jordan, recently promoted from Sergeant of Co. K, will proceed from Fort Gibson, I. T., to the Headquarters of the regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 115, June 5, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the limits of the Div. of Missouri, 2d Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Jr., Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 60, June 8, M. D. M.).

Promotions.—1st Lieut. W. R. Maize, Co. I (Fort Hays, Kas.), to be Captain, vice Bates, promoted, which carries him to Co. B (Fort Gibson, I. T.); 2d Lieut. John O. Dent, Co. G, to be 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, vice Maize, promoted (Fort Hays, Kas.) (S. O. 113, June 5, D. M.).

### 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Col. Henry A. Morrow, president; Capt. William H. Boyle, James A. Harghey, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, Francis E. Eltonhead, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonsteel, Sol. E. Sparrow, and John S. Parke, Jr., members, G. O.-M. at Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 26 (S. O. 87, May 24, D. C.).

### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Capt. J. B. Irvine, president; 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, E. O. O. Ord, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher, J.-A. of G. O.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., June 7 (S. O. 59, June 6, D. T.).

1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at that place used as a military prison (S. O. 106, June 12, D. E.).

### 23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Capt. George K. Brady, president; Capt. James Henton, Louis R. Stilla, 2d Lieut. Les Feigiger, John A. Dapray, members, and 2d Lieut. J. Rozier Clagett, J.-A. of G. O.-M. at Richmond, N. M., June 14 (S. O. 116, June 7, D. M.).

Col. Henry M. Black is relieved from duty as a member G. O.-M. appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 4, Jan. 6, 1882, W. D. (S. O., June 12, W. D.).

Col. H. M. Black relinquishes command of the Principal Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., in accordance with par. 6, S. O. 133, H. Q. A. (Order 96, June 14, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

2d Lieut. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf., having conducted a detachment of recruits for the 4th Cav. to Santa Fe, N. M., will report to the Asst. Adj.-Gen., Dept. of Missouri, for further instructions (S. O. 74, June 4, D. N. M.).

### 25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, to take effect about June 15, 1st Lieut. Henry P. Ritzius, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 93, June 8, D. D.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 10, 1882.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

1st Lieutenant Wells Willard, 5th Artillery, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, May 24, 1882, vice Wilson, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeons, to rank from May 23, 1882. William E. Hopkins, of California, vice Yeomans, deceased. Charles C. Barrows, of Mississippi, vice Brewer, deceased. Benjamin Munday, of Virginia, vice H. E. Brown, promoted. George F. Wilson, of Oregon, vice J. M. Brown, promoted. William E. Owen, Jr., of Tennessee, vice King, resigned. Peter R. Egan, of New York, vice Hubbard, promoted. William J. Wakeman, of Connecticut, vice Cones, resigned. Edward Swartz, of California, vice Whitehead, deceased.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Colonel, May 20, 1882, vice Kilburn, retired.

Major Beekman Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, May 20, 1882, vice Clarke, promoted.

Captain Thomas Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, May 20, 1882, vice Du Barry, promoted.

General Courts-Martial.—At Vancouver Bks, W. T., May 26. Detail: Eight officers of the 21st Inf.; one of the Sub. Dept. and one of the Med. Dept.

At San Antonio, Tex., June 7. Detail: Five officers of the 22d Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and one of the 2d Cav.

At Fort Keogh, M. T., June 12. Detail: Ten officers of the 5th Inf., and one of the 2d Cav.

At Fort Buford, D. T., June 12. Detail: Six officers of the 7th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Shaw, M. T., June 15. Detail: Eight officers of the 3d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Richmond, N. M., June 14. Detail: Six officers of the 23d Inf.

At Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., June 14. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Art., and one of the Sub. Dept.

At St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., June 15. Detail: Eight officers of the 3d Art.

At Little Rock Bks, Ark., June 15. Detail: One officer of the Pay Dept.; one of the Med. Dept.; three of the 3d Art., and two of the 2d Art.

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., June 13. Detail: Ten officers of the 18th Inf., and one of the 2d Cav.

At Madison Bks, N. Y., June 16. Detail: Seven officers of the 4th Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Thornburgh, U. T., June 19. Detail: Seven officers of the 6th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Ellis, M. T., June 20. Detail: Five officers of the 3d Inf.; one of the 2d Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., at Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 66, May 20, D. C.).

Major Henry E. Noyes, 4th Cav., at Fort Craig, N. M., to inspect certain cavalry horses at that post, reported as unserviceable in Troops E and M, 4th Cav. (S. O. 114, June 6, D. M.).

Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf., at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., and Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 68, May 25, D. C.).

Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cav., at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 70, May 23, D. C.).

Boards of Survey.—At Santa Fe, N. M., June 3. Detail: Surg. R. H. Alexander; Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M. 4th Cav. (S. O. 71, June 3, D. N. M.).

Major M. A. Cochran, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Fred. A. Smith, Adj. 12th Inf., at Whipple Bks, A. T., June 5 (S. O. 85, June 3, D. A.).

At the Subsistence Storehouse, Vancouver Depot, Wash. T., June 1. Detail: Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf. (S. O. 69, May 27, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClernand, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Clark, Ord. Dept., on subsistence stores at West Point, N. Y., June 14 (S. O. 70, June 13, D. W. P.).

Capt. H. C. Egbert, 19th Inf.; Asst. Surg. Henry I. Raymond, and 2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., at Whipple Depot, A. T., June 7 (S. O. 86, June 6, D. A.).

Board of Officers.—Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. John M. Ross, 21st Inf., at Vancouver Bks, W. T., June 1, 1882, to inspect and purchase such horses as are or may be required for the military service in the Dept. of Columbia, at an average rate per horse of \$125 (S. O. 67, May 24, D. C.).

Hospital Attendants.—Upon the question as to whether hospital attendants are still entitled to extra duty pay notwithstanding the revocation of par. 402, A. R., 1881, by G. O. 47, A. G. O., c. s., in view of par. 2299, A. R., the Secretary of War decides that A. R. 2299, of 1881, is still in force and takes the place of A. R. 402, of 1881, annulled by G. O. 47, A. G. O., c. s. (Endorsement A. G. O., May 31, 1882.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Fort Buford, D. T., is increased to twenty ounces, from May 31, it having been impracticable to raise sufficient vegetables at that post last season (S. O. 88, May 31, D. D.).

On the recommendation of the C. O. Fort Custer, M. T., the ration of bread at that post is reduced from twenty-two to eighteen ounces (S. O. 92, June 6, D. D.).

Indian Scouts.—Co. B, Indian Scouts (Darr's), is relieved from duty at Fort Bowie, A. T., and will proceed to Fort Apache, A. T., and take station thereat (S. O. 85, June 3, D. A.).

The C. O. Co. E, Indian Scouts, will discharge his company at Whipple Bks, A. T., on June 8, and immediately proceed with the pack-train pertaining thereto to San Carlos, A. T., and enlist a new company of twenty-five Indians (S. O. 87, June 7, D. A.).

Military Prisoners.—The unexpired portion of the sentence in the cases of Private Thomas Moore, Troop L, 6th Cav., and Private Henry C. Schaffer, Troop L, 6th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 82, May 31, D. A.).

In the cases of military convicts John Hanson, formerly private Co. A, 7th Inf., and William S. Anstin, formerly private Co. F, 18th Inf., the unexpired portion of the sentence of confinement is remitted (G. O.-M. O. 85, June 8, D. D.).

So much of the sentence, in the case of Private John Delaney, Troop F, 6th Cav., as remains unexecuted on June 11, is remitted (S. O. 86, June 6, D. A.).

Moveable Pivot.—Upon the question as to the proper manner of executing the wheel on a "moveable pivot," the General of the Army decides that the touch of elbow in wheelings is toward the pivot, whether moveable or fixed.—(Letter, A. G. O., June 5, 1882.)

Two Army Corps will take part in the approaching grand manoeuvres in Italy, and it is intended also to ca out the Reserves of 1856, so that the regiments employed in the manoeuvres will be little inferior in strength to that of the army in time of war.



## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of the Platte.**—A telegram was received June 11, at Cheyenne, from Fort McKinney, stating that the Crow Indians were scattered all over the country, killing cattle and stealing horses, and that they should be ordered back to their reservation or trouble would result. The Crows are supposed to be peaceable, but they are stealing from the settlers continually.

A despatch, of June 14, from Omaha, says: A company of cavalry left Fort Sydney, Neb., last evening for McKinney, Wyoming, to reinforce the garrison. General Crook learns from the commandant there that it was rumored that 1,500 Indians were on Powder River, below Old Fort McKinney, 90 miles from the present fort, and that 100 lodges of Indians were on the Rock Creek. Stockmen reported that these Indians were killing cattle and threatening to attack the herders. The commandant has not heard from his messenger, who was sent to obtain the actual facts. General Crook deemed it advisable to send troops.

**Division of the Pacific.**—The San Francisco Daily Report, says: "Capt. Moses Harris, U. S. A., returned from Arizona on Wednesday last. Major C. P. Eakin, U. S. A., was at the Occidental on Sunday and Monday last."

The San Francisco Daily Report of May 27, says: Gen. Stoneman, U. S. A., who has been prostrated by severe illness at the Palace for several weeks, has returned to San Gabriel. There are only six inches of water in the Angel Island reservoir, and it is feared that the troops will have to drink—but no matter. It is reported that the Angel Island garrison will go into camp on Mt. Tamalpais this summer.

**Department of Dakota.**—The Cheyenne Leader of June 8, says: We again arise to remark that our warrior friend, Major Elderkin, is confined to his room with rheumatism. The Secretary of War has stated to the proper authorities that the 3d Cavalry will only remain a short time in Arizona, and will soon return to the Department of the Platte, from which department the regiment is only considered to be on detached service. The regiment may, therefore, shortly be expected to return and take station at the various posts near the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Capt. Quinn's and Capt. Keefe's companies of the 4th Inf., are ordered to report to Capt. Bisbee, at Fort Bridger, to assist in finishing up the road from that place to Fort Thornburgh, over the Uintah mountains. The country is a delightful one to camp in; beautiful camps, with grass, wood and water in great abundance, and fish and game of all kinds, till you can't rest. The boys will have a pleasant little campaign for a month or so, and will, no doubt, greatly prefer it to the dull routine of post duty. Col. Royall, Inspector General of the Department of the Platte, passed through this city yesterday afternoon on No. 3.

The Pioneer Press of June 9, says: Gen. Wm. Myers, chief quartermaster, goes East on the noon train to-day, on sick leave, to be absent a month. He has been ill for the past fortnight, and will spend the greater part of the time with friends, among the mountains near Reading, Pa., to rest and recuperate. Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, arrived in the city yesterday from Montana, where he has been to obtain information as to the number of troops necessary to protect the working parties along the extension of the line of the Northern Pacific railroad during the summer. Definite arrangement will be made by Gen. Terry to-day, and orders for the disposition of the troops will issue at once. Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cavalry, is stopping at the Merchants' Hotel. Lieut. James M. Burns, 17th Inf., is in town on leave. He is registered at the Metropolitan. Asst. Surgeon Richard S. Barnett, U. S. A., on duty at Gen. Crook's headquarters, Omaha, is in attendance upon the sessions of the Medical Association in St. Paul, in which he is greatly interested.

The Pioneer Press of June 7 says: Second Lieut. S. B. Douglas, 7th Infantry, has resigned, to take effect June 3, 1882, until which time he remains on leave, in order to engage in cattle raising in Montana with his brother-in-law Mr. Myers, who is the owner of a large ranch in the Yellowstone valley. He leaves the Army to enter business under exceptionally favorable circumstances, and carries with him the best wishes of his fellow officers. 2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick, 7th Infantry, is ordered to Fort Stevenson, D. T., for duty with Co. G. He will leave for Fort Stevenson to-morrow evening.

A correspondent belonging to the 5th U. S. Infantry writing from Fort Keogh, Montana, says: "This regiment after years of hard work building quarters, kitchens, wash-houses, bridges—in the intervals of field work—has been hard at work this spring rubbing out the stains of field service and tightening up the 'looseness' which in the opinion of good garrison soldiers always comes from service in the 'demolition' field."

**Department of Arizona.**—The Tombstone Epitaph of June 6, says: "An Indian raid has been made on the settlers at Cloverdale, situated in the southwest corner of New Mexico, about 75 miles east of Tombstone. About 1,000 names were signed to a petition last April, asking the General Government to establish a military post at that point. Geographically, there can be no better situation from which to distribute troops. Lying near the Mexican line, Indians could be intercepted and pursued, while making their periodical raids, most effectively."

A gentleman of New York has received the following letter from Thomas Hackett, 1st Sergeant Co. F, 3d Cavalry, now in the field in Arizona with his regiment. "This veteran soldier is well able to describe the situation, having had nearly twenty years' experience in Indian fighting:

MULE PASS MOUNTAINS, ARIZONA.

CAMP AT SHELTON'S RANCH, JUNE 4, 1882.

Since we left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, until the present time we have not settled down; we are still in the field in a state of "blissful inactivity," itching for a fight with the Arizona Indians, but can't get it. In fact, we have not seen a hostile Indian since our arrival. Rumor has located them all through the mountains, but when we go in search of them they cannot be found. I do not think the Indian trouble here will amount to anything, nor the "Cowboys" either; the latter make themselves scarce when the 3d Cavalry puts in an appearance, and I think it shows good judgment on their part to do so. The regiment is here on detached service, except Co. B, which is at the military school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. We do not expect to go back to Wyoming Territory; some say we will be ordered to Texas and others to Washington Territory or Oregon; with either of these parts of the "terrestrial ball" we are satisfied. Of course the troops here have nothing but field equipment, but is thorough and complete. Every man in Co. F is a "walking arsenal," and woe to the red men or the Cowboys who come in contact with them. By the way, all the vile braggadocio of these Cowboys has ceased since our advent, and they are as meek as mice, and it is well they are so, as vengeance "dire and dreadful" would descend on them were they otherwise.

The inducements for soldiers to desert in this country are great, as mines are almost as plentiful as "leaves in Valambrosa," and the wages paid to miners are from \$3 to \$4 per day. There are about one dozen large quartz mines and hoisting machines in Tombstone and numerous small ones. The ore is from two to five hundred feet from the surface, and the town is built directly over it and situated somewhat like Deadwood, but it is on a hill, whereas Deadwood is in a canyon. The ore is principally silver and copper, but unfortunately the water is scarce and has to be brought through pipes a long distance. Tombstone is a very lively town and quite a large business is done in it. The Southern Pacific and Kansas, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is about ten miles off. While you are enjoying your *pate de foie gras* in the Empire City you will please remember Uncle Sam's boys in blue who are luxuriating on salt pork under the burning sun of Arizona, and being made to feel once more the stern realities of a soldier's life on the Plains. T. H.

The Daily Star of May 26 reports an interview with Lieut. Darr, 12th Infantry, who gave him full particulars of the march in South Eastern Arizona and Tupper's fight (already recounted in the JOURNAL). With reference to General Forsyth's pursuit of the Indians, Lieut. Darr is reported as saying: "Forsyth endeavored to obtain permission of Col. Garcia to follow the hostiles farther on into Mexico. The latter officer politely refused, he not having permission from his own Government to grant the favor."

**Department of Texas.**—A Fort Concho, Texas, paper gives the following:

Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 25th Infantry, in company with Lieut. J. W. Watson and two enlisted men of the 10th Cavalry (colored), were in a canoe crossing Concho river. The boat upset, and McDonald, who was a very expert swimmer, soon reached the bank, when he discovered one of the soldiers exclaiming that he was drowning. At once, without pulling off his coat even, he plunged in, and upon reaching the soldier was grasped around the waist and one arm and twice drawn under, while repeatedly telling the soldier to loose him. By a desperate effort, McDonald got his knees against the soldier's breast, and breaking loose, half drowned, swam ashore. He then discovered Lieut. Watson was very badly tired and scarcely able to swim, whereupon he called to Watson, who was an inferior swimmer, to keep up and he would save him. McDonald at once commenced throwing off his wet garments and shoes, but just as he was about to plunge in he saw Watson strike shallow water. Half drowned and almost fainting, McDonald staggered to his classmate, and one can well imagine the congratulations that ensued.

Lieut. McDonald is a Georgia gentleman and well known in Atlanta social circles. One of the soldiers saved himself, while the one whom the officer attempted to save was drowned. The Texas papers speak in glowing terms of McDonald's bravery and coolness.

**Department of the Columbia.**—The Lakeside Leader, Fort Cour D'Alene, of May 27, says: Lieut. Haines and Mallory, Corp. Boyle and Privates Cassidy and Murray are in pursuit of deserters. We learn that Robbie Kinzie, son of Lieut. Kinzie, has been compelled to undergo the amputation of a limb to save life. Two doctors are now in attendance on him. The detachment of Company A, commanded by Lieut. Ames, 2d Infantry, arrived at post on Monday evening last, having completed stringing the wires on the new line of military telegraph between Spokane Falls and Fort Spokane, W. T. We are told that Lieut. Haines lately presented to the members of Co. B, his fast sailing yacht. If true that company will be too proud to speak to ordinary people for two weeks. It is just like Lieut. Haines to do such a thing. Sergeant Loveland, Corporal Daley, Private Keeler and Musician Murphy are escorting Major Larnard, Pay Department, on his trip to the forts of Spokane and Colville, W. T. With this number the Leader terminates its existence, its editors saying: "Time for work on it becoming every day less, compels us to relinquish it altogether."

The Vancouver Independent of June 1, says: Lieut. Wm. H. Miller, 1st Cavalry, arrived down from Walla Walla on Tuesday, in charge of prisoners. Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Infantry, en route to this post, is enjoying a few week's leave at Burlington, Kansas. Major John A. Kress and family depart Sunday night for San Francisco, en route to San Antonio, Texas. Gen. O. D. Greene returned on Tuesday evening from a journey of inspection of post schools at Forts Canby and Stevens. On Sunday Mrs. Haughey and her daughter, accompanied by Capt. James A. Haughey, 21st Infantry, will leave for San Francisco, en route to the East. Capt. Haughey goes no farther than San Francisco. Yesterday morning there was a fire at the quarters of General H. A. Morrow, which came near destroying his residence. The fire was extinguished by the post fire brigade.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## TARGET PRACTICE IN THE FIRST ARTILLERY.

FORT POINT, SAN JOSE, CAL., JUNE 3, 1882.

It may be a matter of interest to some of your readers to see the accompanying report of target practice of Battery M, 1st Artillery, for the month of May, 1882. The interest in shooting is very actively maintained among the troops stationed in the vicinity of San Francisco, and many longing eyes are turned towards the Nevada Trophy.

Target Report of Battery M, 1st Artillery, for the month of May, 1882.

Range. Yards.	Total No. of Shots Firing	Average strength of battery for the month.	Percent of those firing to average strength.	Percentage.	Remarks.
100	15	43	33.71	71.7	Firing at Fort Point, San Jose.
200	35	42	83.33	73.6	" " "
300	36	42	85.71	69.5	" " "
400	26	42	61.90	71.4	" " "
500	22	42	52.38	73.1	" " "
600	23	42	54.76	66.4	Presidio.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

JUNE 6, 1882.

COL. ROYALL, Inspector-General of the Department of the Platte, left our post a day or two ago, having inspected the troops and post. We are glad to say that the General was feeling much better when he left than when he came here. He started for Fort McKinney, and expects to go from that point to Fort Thornburgh, Utah Territory. This will perhaps be the last inspection tour the General will make, as he expects soon to receive his promotion. We wish him a long and happy life.

Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, post Q. M. and C. S.,

left on the 4th inst., on fifteen days' leave. He expects to go as far as St. Paul, Minn. His trip is a business one.

Lieut. Watts, 5th Cavalry, and Lieut. Miner, 9th Infantry, with a large detail of men, started out last night in search of deserters. It is supposed that quite a number of those who left this post have joined the cattle round up, and the detail is sent out to bring them in.

Lieut. Miner has been acting post Q. M. and C. S. since Lieut. Andrus started on leave, but having volunteered to go out in search of deserters, Lieut. Wyatt has been acting in his stead. Lieut. Wyatt has also been acting post adjutant during the absence of Lieut. Watts.

Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, 9th Infantry, expects to go for a few days to the log camp in charge of a detail in search of building logs.

ZADOK.

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is a list of the cadets found deficient at the annual examination just closed:

First and Second Classes—None.

Third Class—Edward C. Dunbar, of New York, found deficient in mathematics.

Fourth Class—Wm. C. Beer, Ohio; H. D. Humphrey, Idaho; Robt. B. Keith, Indiana; Fraser S. Knight, Florida; Ed. M. Lewis, Indiana; A. J. Myer, at large; T. B. Pollock, Illinois; S. P. Townsend, Ohio; C. E. Peck, Pennsylvania; Frank G. Kalk, Wisconsin. Two of these have been turned back, Lewis and Kalk; the others are dismissed.

The following are recent orders from the Dept. of West Point:

1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Casey, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. James E. Runcio, 1st Art.; were detailed, June 10th, to have charge of the seating of visitors and others at the graduating exercises on June 12th, and in preserving order.

2d Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Artillery, was, June 1, in addition to his present duties, assigned to temporary duty as Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General, to attend upon the Board of Visitors during their stay at West Point.

A salute of eleven guns was ordered, June 10th, to be fired from the Cadet battery, upon the arrival of Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, and 17 guns in honor of the arrival of the General of the Army, at 8 A. M., Monday, June 12th.

Leave of absence for seven days was, June 7th, granted 2d Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, 8th Cavalry.

Leave of absence until August 28, 1882, was granted June 9th, to 1st Lieut. Willard Young, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George P. Scriven, 3d Artillery.

The members of the graduating class, after settling their accounts with the treasurer of the Academy, were ordered, June 10th, to be relieved from duty at the Academy at 1 P. M., Monday, the 12th.

The following graduates were granted leave until July 5, 1882: Lansing H. Beach, Eugene J. Spencer, Samuel Rodman, Jr., and Charles G. Treat.

The other members of the class were granted leave until September 30, 1882. Leave was granted Cadet Samuel P. Townsend from reveille June 12, to retreat, June 15. From reveille June 14th to 2 P. M., on the 23d of August next, Cadet Isaac N. Lewis.

Leave of absence was granted to the following named cadets until Aug. 28: Waldo E. Ayer, Edwin B. Cabell, John B. Bellinger, Elisha S. Benton, De Rossey C. Cabell, Hiram M. Chittenden, James A. Cole, John Conklin, Jr., Charles L. Corbell, George O. Cross, Clarence E. Dentler, Stephen M. Foote, David Du B. Gaillard, Hugh J. Gallagher, Cassius E. Gillette, Horace I. Hale, Everard J. Hatch, Grote Hutchinson, James A. Long, Benjamin C. Morse, Benjamin M. Niven, Robert H. Noble, Ernest S. Robins, James C. Sanford, Farrand Sayre, Wm. L. Sibert, Wendell L. Simps, Samuel D. Sturges, Jr., Henry D. Styer, Harry Taylor, James K. Thompson, and Edward Townsend. From June 17th, Jas. B. Hughes, Wilds F. Richardson, David C. Shaules, and from June 24th, to Powhatan H. Clarke.

Leave of absence from the dates herein given to August 28th, 1882, were granted the following officers June 10: Prof. Edgar Bass, from June 15, 2d Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Artillery; from June 13th, Prof. Guido N. Lieber, J. A.

The following named cadets of the 4th Class are turned back to join the next succeeding 4th Class: Edward M. Lewis and Frank G. Kalk. (S. O. June 12, W. D.)

The New York Herald gives this account of the Class banquet in New York:

The sparrows in Madison square were almost shaken out of their perches in the trees last night by the volume of sound that rolled across from Delmonico's, where the young men who had graduated from West Point in the afternoon were holding a farewell banquet. Their host had taken the precaution to give them a corner room, with open windows; hence their jolly choruses were heard better in the park than in the adjoining apartments. Although the dinner was announced for six o'clock, it was half-past nine before the last of the number arrived from up the river. Only two of the thirty-eight graduates were absent—Cronkite, who has not sufficiently recovered from his injuries to leave the post, and another who was obliged to go West on a night train. However, when they did get their legs under the mahogany they did full justice to the menu—lean, brawny, unburned young fellows, unconscious of nerves, and having the digestion of ostriches. From their behavior last night no one would suppose that the Class of '82 was reputed the wildest known for many years, being noted among other pranks for carrying the trophy gun to the roof of the Academy building and firing it off one Fourth of July night. Of the 128 members with which it began its career 90 were "found." Four of the young men who met this sad fate were present with their former classmates at the dinner. They could easily be distinguished by the mustaches or whiskers they had cultivated since leaving the Academy. The dark shade of the upper lip of a number of graduates indicated that they had dodged the razor for the past few days, so as to get a start with the young mustaches immediately after their emancipation. They were a jolly, noisy, happy, exuberant company as they sat on both sides of a U-shaped table, with Class President Newcomb at its head. Jokes, repartees and snatches of songs filled up the intervals between the courses, and almost between the mouthfuls. The wine circulated briskly, but they drank with a moderation surprising among young fellows who had been kept close prisoners for two years, and for the most part had tasted no strong drink during that time. "Where's the man says lemonade?" was the good-humored shout when a waiter was asked for that harmless beverage, and the new-dedged lieutenant had to drink it to the derisive chorus of—

"Here's your lemon pop;  
Drink it down, drink it down."

"ATTENTION!"

President Newcomb called "attention" when the coffee was being served, and announced that it was proposed to visit Governor's Island to-day to see General Hancock, and that those going would meet in the Grand Hotel at half-past one. Gen. Spurgin, of the Academy, was toasted with great applause, and later on three groans were given for "Old Silver." In his capacity of instructor in mathematics that officer, it appears, "found" a score or more of the class. Hence his unpopularity. Then, to the air "Buy a Broom," the touching lines—

"I want to be a butcher,  
By jingo I do."

was shouted from forty pairs of lusty lungs. The Class cup, a massive goblet of silver in repoussé work, with briar roses in



gold and oxydized silver twining about it, was filled with champagne by the president, and was passed round the circle, each man in turn drinking from it standing. The fact that this cup is given to the first boy born to any member of the Class who marries, brought out the refrain—

"Here's to the man that gets the cup,  
May he be kind and true,  
And bring our little grandson up  
To don the Army blue."

Among the toasts was one to Cranston, who gave the Cadets a priting ball; one to the "Immortals," as the lowest section in each class are called; another to "The girl we last spooned on flirtation walk," and one "To all the professors who loved us, but forgot to tell us so." The *Herald* was also toasted for "having stood by us since the 1st of June."

The fun was kept up until shortly before midnight, when the company fell into line, and, performing an exhilarating "tattoo" with their vocal organs, marched in single file round and round the room, bawled "Army Blue" until the walls shook, and then with many "God bless you's" and "Goodbyes," sallied out to begin real life. It was remarked by an old observer present that not an unclean word or innuendo occurred during the wildest part of the fun. A lady might have sat out the entertainment without the slightest shock to her delicacy.

The following assignment of officers of the battalion of the Corps of Cadets of the Military Academy was made June 12th:

Company A—Captain, Geo. W. Read; Lieutenants, Samuel Edinger Adair, Wm. C. Langitt and Geoffrey H. Macdonald; 1st Sergt., Casius Erie Gillette; Sergeants, Edwin Burr Babbitt, Farrand Sayre, Hiram Martin Chittenden, and Benjamin M. Niven; Corporals, John Davenport Barrette, J. W. Benton, Philip A. Bettens, and Robert Lee Bullard.

Company B—Captain, Willoughby Walker; Lieutenants, Samuel D. Freeman, Elmore F. Taggart, and Ira Allan Haynes; 1st Sergt., David Du Rose Gillard; Sergeants, De Rosey Carroll Cabell, John Bellinger Bellinger, Stephen Miller Foote, and John Conklin, Jr.; Corporals, Wm. E. Craighill, Jos. E. Kuhn, Lorenzo Paul Davison, and John Kirby Cree.

Company C—Captain, Beverly W. Dunn; Lieutenants, George A. Kinn, Matthew F. Steele, and Clarence R. Edwards; 1st Sergt., Samuel Davis Sturgis, Jr.; Sergeants, John Thornton Knight, Chas. L. Corbitt, Horace Irving Hale, and Hugh John Gallagher; Corporals, Corbitt DeWitt Wilcox, Herbert S. Whipple, Chas. Henry Muir and John C. W. Brooke.

Company D—Captain, Herbert H. Sargent; Lieutenants, Samuel L. Faison, Edward Conover Bullock, and Thomas Ridgway; 1st Sergt., James Alfred Cole; Sergeants, Wm. Luther Sibert, George Oscar Cress, Robert Houston Noble, and Harry Taylor; Corporals, Edward Gilman, A. H. Brown, Amos Blanchard Shattuck, and John Miller Carson, Jr.

Wm. Fred Hancock, Cadet Adjutant.

### THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Friday of last week passed the bill authorizing Joseph Conrad to be placed on the retired list with the rank of colonel. The action of the Senate on the Army Appropriation bill and other interesting extracts from the proceedings of Congress appear elsewhere.

The Senate on Thursday passed the bill which cancels all taxes on the property owned by Eliza W. Patterson, widow of Carlisle P. Patterson, late of W. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In the Senate, June 12, Mr. Hoar said: "I present the petition of Chief Engineer James W. King, praying for restoration to rank in the Navy. I ask the reference of this petition of Commodore King, who is a very distinguished scientific man and officer, to the Committee on Naval Affairs." Mr. Hoar introduced a bill, S. 2008, for the relief of Mr. King, which with the petition was referred to the Naval Committee. After the passage of bills to loan Army tents to destitute Jews and various military encampments, Mr. Maxey finally gave notice that the Military Committee proposed to draw the line somewhere, and would hereafter oppose such loans.

The Senate has amended by a vote of 23 yeas to 20 nays, 33 not voting, the Japanese Indemnity Fund Bill so as to pay Japan the principal of the sum received from her, \$785,000. A further amendment provides that the bonds in which the money was invested shall be cancelled, thus depriving Japan of the accumulations of interest on the fund, and that \$140,000 shall be paid out of the Treasury as prize money to the crews of the *Wyoming* and the *Ta-Kiang*. The sum allowed by the bill as introduced was \$254,000. This included the accumulations of interest, but the Senate argued that if they did not allow Japan interest they should not allow it to our sailors. In the debate on the bill Mr. Morgan explained that \$140,000 was not received from the Government of Japan, but was paid to us by the allied powers for the crews of the *Wyoming* and the *Ta-Kiang*. This amendment transfers that amount of money to Japan and let her dispose of it as she deems proper. Mr. Morrill said: It is proper, Mr. President, that I should say that if this amendment carries I shall then move to strike out the subsequent section, paying \$250,000 as prize money; and I presume if that is stricken out we shall strike out the principal prop and support of this whole bill. Mr. Ingalls urged the first amendment adopted, and an acrimonious debate on the subject arose between him and Mr. Morgan, who declared that the payment of the full sum was a matter of honor. Mr. Ingalls charged that the claim "to-day is and has been for years substantially in private hands." He charged that there was a strong lobby influence in favor of the bill and that the charge d'affaires of Japan has demeaned himself by trying to make an argument with the Senate, in the Senate, through the mouth of a Senator. Mr. Morgan waxed very indignant at this and said: I have disclaimed on one or two occasions here that I was at any time ever approached by a lobbyist. I take great pride in reiterating that statement. I take pride also in not being cognizable of the existence of a lobby. There are Senators on this floor who can afford to be acquainted with lobbies and lobbyists; I cannot. If I wanted to go back to the facts of history, I could show how the honorable Senator from Kansas could afford to be connected with lobbies and lobbyists; but I could not. It stings me when a suggestion is made that I advocate a bill under the pressure of lobby influence; it is an offence to me; and when intimations of this kind are made I have the right as a gentleman to call for the proof. He declared that he called upon the charge d'affaires and asked whether they had any agents employed for this fund and was told that there was not a dollar pledged or promised to anybody. One argument presented against the bill was that of Mr. Williams, who said: Who has demanded this money? Has Japan demanded it? Has the Mikado demanded

it? Who is benefited by the opening of these ports more than Japan herself? She has been benefited more than a hundred million dollars, and the very struggle out of which this whole matter grew resulted in the establishment of the Mikado's power and has enabled him to introduce an order of things that has resulted in the greatness and glory of his country, and promises at no distant day that Japan shall take her position among the very front and foremost nations of the earth. Is she demanding it? If she did demand it, it should be done through her diplomatic agents. Who then is demanding it? I do not know anything about it, but there is such an atmosphere about this whole case, I have a sort of feeling in regard to it produced by the remarks made, that Japan is not caring one cent about this matter, that it is our own citizens who are stirring about it. Perhaps a representative of Japan has made some such remark as, "If you will get us back \$785,000 of principal, you may have the interest yourself."

The Senate Military Committee only reported on one bill this week; that was a bill granting a right of way to San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R. Co. through the Presidio military reservation. The Committee purposes making a clean sweep of business before them at the next meeting.

The only business of any importance done this week by the Senate Naval Committee was the favorable action taken on Mr. Rollin's bill S. 1676 to amend section 1402 Revised Statutes, relative to the appointment of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors in the U. S. Navy.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the chairman arrived, the committee was in session only for a few moments. The nomination of Pay Inspector Stevenson, therefore, was not reached.

The bill to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, which was unfavorably decided upon by the Senate Naval Committee some time ago, was reported to the Senate on Wednesday.

The House of Representatives has been engaged the greater portion of the week in the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The only new feature in the bill of interest to the Service is the last section, which directs the Secretary of War to transfer all the records in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army from which the evidence is furnished for the settlement of claims for invalid pensions, and also the clerks and others employed upon such records, to the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, if in his judgment the work of furnishing such evidence will be facilitated or the number of clerks employed upon such work can be materially reduced in number by such transfer.

It further provides for a new division of the State, War and Navy buildings among these three departments, and directs that a portion be devoted to the storage of records now stored in insecure buildings, and to clerical purposes connected with said records. There was some opposition to this, several amendments and motions to strike out the clause being offered, but they did not prevail, and the provision was adopted.

The House Military Committee, on Tuesday, acted favorably upon the following bills: H. R. 3633, authorizing appointment of 150 enlisted men from the Army to act as schoolmasters in the post schools and as librarians of the post libraries, who shall be entitled to rank and pay of Commissary Sergeants; H. R. 1401, to restore Mark Walker, late a First Lieutenant in 19th Infantry, to former rank in the Army; H. R. 6063, appropriating \$25,000 for relief of sufferers by the explosion at the Pittsburgh arsenal in 1863. The bill S. 416, to restore Eugene Wells to his former rank in the Army, 2d Lieut. of Artillery, was adversely reported.

The House Naval Committee report favorably the bill to appoint William F. Pratt an assistant engineer on the retired list of the Navy.

S. R. 70, introduced by Mr. Miller, of California, May 23, authorizes the President to declare martial law in such portion of, and in such places within, the Territory of Alaska, as he may designate, and to appoint an officer of the Army or Navy of the United States to act as military governor therein, who shall have and exercise all the powers and duties of a military commander, and may use the land or naval forces under his command for the preservation of good order and the protection of life and the rights of property within his jurisdiction, as prescribed by order of the President.

### BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1975, by Mr. Logan, fixing the pay of hospital stewards of the first class in the United States Army the same as paid to ordnance and commissary sergeants in the Army, namely, thirty-four dollars per month, and the additional pay for re-enlistment as now allowed by law.

S. 2014, by Mr. Hawley, authorizing compensation to members of Co. B, 14th Infantry, United States Army, for private property destroyed by fire, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on the 14th day of August, 1869.

S. 2023, by Mr. Plumb. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the U. S. Artillery school shall be a school of application for the artillery of the Army, and that the post at which it may be established shall constitute an independent command, from which all reports and returns are to be rendered direct to the General-in-chief.

The school shall consist—  
First. Of three field officers of artillery—the senior to be commandant of the post and school, the two remaining to be superintendents of instruction. These officers shall constitute the staff of the school.

Second. Of instructors and assistant instructors (officers of artillery), in such departments of instruction as may be established, who may be members of the staff while examinations in the respective departments to which they are assigned are being held, and also when the figure of merit in the same is being determined.

Third. Of at least five batteries of artillery (one from each regiment), and such officers and enlisted men of artillery as may be ordered to the school for instruction; these batteries to be kept full and to be the instruction batteries of the garrison artillery. *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, cause one or more of the field batteries authorized by law to form part of the school.

Fourth. Of such members of the younger and more intelligent recruits for the artillery as shall be expedient; these recruits to remain at the school one year before joining the service batteries.

Fifth. Of an adjutant of the post and school (to be selected from the first lieutenants of artillery who have once successfully passed the school), who shall be secretary of the staff, and keep the records of its proceedings and of the school, and who shall have the same status, pay, and allowances as a regimental adjutant of artillery.

Sixth. Of a band, which shall be organized and maintained as provided for the Military Academy, section 4, Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. That the artillery school shall be governed by such programme of instruction and code of regulations (to be prepared by the staff), as may be approved by the General-in-chief, for carrying into effect the following requirements:

First. The staff to determine all questions relating to the time and manner of instruction.

Second. Practical and theoretical instruction to be given in the construction, service and application of all kinds of artillery and artillery material; in gunnery and mathematics as applied in the artillery service; in the construction and uses of defensive fortifications; in electricity and signalling, in fortification, military engineering, military geography, and reconnaissance; in infantry, ground tactics, and military history; in international, constitutional, and military law; in military administration, triphology, and such other military instruction as the General-in-chief may direct.

Third. Classes to be conducted for the necessary elementary instruction of officers and men.

Fourth. Examinations of the officers under instruction, of which a report shall be made to the General-in-chief setting forth the efficiency of each officer. Similar examinations to be made of such enlisted men as pass through the course of instruction, and these to be furnished by the staff with certificates setting forth their character and proficiency with a view to their promotion.

Sec. 3. That the officers under instruction at the artillery school shall be relieved and replaced by others to be designated from the Headquarters of the Army; and after satisfactory final examination by the staff of the Army, each shall be furnished by said staff with a certificate setting forth his proficiency as an artillery officer. A failure to obtain a certificate of proficiency shall be considered a bar to promotion until after another term of instruction at the school. The officer shall pass a satisfactory examination as aforesaid; and in the case of failure of an officer under these circumstances, to pass such a re-examination, he shall by the President be placed upon the retired list, or be discharged from the Army. The certificate of proficiency from the artillery school, which is or may be held by any officer of artillery, shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of his professional qualifications for promotion or grade in the artillery arm of the service (not higher than the grade of captain), and that the officer shall be exempt from compulsory attendance at other school of application.

That the commandant of the artillery school shall render an annual report of the progress and wants of the school, and shall make and submit estimates of the necessary funds for supplying books and apparatus not otherwise provided, and he shall designate a suitable officer of the school to receive and disburse the same under his direction, and to account therefor, and for all property so purchased, to the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That the several staff departments of the Army, the Chief of Engineers, and Chief Signal Officer shall make such issues of property and stores for the use of the school as shall be approved by the General-in-chief or Secretary of War.

That the commandant of the artillery school may grant leaves of absence, under regulations approved by the General-in-chief, to the field officer, instructors or assistant instructors, and adjutant of the school for the entire period, or any portion thereof, of any recess or suspension of the ordinary studies pursued, without deduction from pay or allowances.

That when there shall be no appropriation by Congress for the artillery school, or when the funds are not available, the necessary text books or material for the use of the school may be purchased by the post fund, and the post fund shall at all times be relieved from the obligation of contributing to regimental or other funds.

That instructors and assistant instructors at the artillery school shall receive twenty dollars per month additional pay. That the sergeant-major of the post and school shall have the rank and pay of a regimental sergeant-major. That two clerks at headquarters, one press man, two competitors, one janitor, one assistant librarian, one dayman, and three mechanics (all soldiers), shall each receive extra duty pay as now allowed in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

That when it shall be deemed desirable by the commandant and General-in-chief to send the class of officers, together with the necessary superintendents, instructors, and assistant instructors, upon actual reconnaissances or visits to manufacturing or other establishments for practical instruction, the actual expenses of each officer shall be paid by the Quartermaster's Department.

H. R. 6414, by Mr. Jorgensen: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint William M. Paul, late a Lieutenant in the U. S. N., to the position of Lieutenant of the same grade and rank held by him at the time of his resignation: *Provided*, That he receive no pay or allowance for the time he was out of service.

S. 1985 gives to each surviving member of Company G, 1st U. S. Artillery, \$200 to indemnify them for the loss of all private and personal effects unavoidably abandoned in their hasty evacuation of Fort Barrancas in 1861, for the purpose of taking possession of Fort Pickens.

### THE NEW PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DURING a recent trip in Europe I was delighted to learn that young men were studying (scientifically) Electrical Engineering, which profession has not yet become overcrowded, and great fortunes have been made in its pursuit. If any of the young readers of your valuable journal are interested in this new field, I will give them any information in my power.

MARY E. GREER.

480 Fifth avenue, June 2.

### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., is granted 15 days leave (S. O., June 15, W. D.)

Lieut. W. L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, is granted two months' leave, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O., June 15, W. D.)

First Lieut. F. Robinson, 5th Art., is granted six months' sick leave, with permission to leave the Department of the East (S. O., June 15, W. D.)

The leave of Lieut. T. M. Defrees, 5th Infantry, is further extended one month (S. O., June 15, W. D.)

Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th U. S. Inf., is granted four months' leave (S. O., June 15, W. D.)

Lieut. C. B. Hall, 9th U. S. Infantry, is granted six months' leave, with permission to leave the Department of Texas (S. O., June 15, W. D.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. George B. Reed, 19th U. S. Inf., is accepted, to take place June 15, 1882 (S. O., June 15, W. D.)

The resignation of the line commission of Captain J. L. Clem, A. Q. M., is accepted, to take effect May 20, 1882 (S. O., June 15, W. D.)

Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Artillery, is transferred from Battery G to Battery F (S. O., June 16, W. D.)

Lieut. John P. Wiser, 1st Artillery, is transferred from Battery L to Battery G (S. O., June 16, W. D.)

Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., to take effect July 1, 1882, and will then proceed to join his battery. S. O., June 16, W. D.)

Cadet John L. Behan, 2d class, U. S. M. A., is granted sick leave until August 28, 1882. (S. O., June 16, W. D.)

GENERAL C. L. Kilburn, U. S. A. (retired), will take up his permanent residence at Germantown, Pa.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

## North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At Hampton Roads.  
**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At the Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
**Kearsarge**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. At Hampton Roads.  
**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Hampton Roads.  
**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At the Navy-yard, Norfolk.  
**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Hampton Roads.

The *Tennessee*, *Vandalia*, *Alliance*, and *Yantic* are ordered, after June 15, to proceed to sea for four days' exercise in fleet tactics. The *Vandalia* will afterwards go to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and the *Alliance* to the Navy-yard, Boston. The *Tennessee* and *Yantic* will proceed to such northern port as Rear-Admiral Cooper selects. The *Kearsarge* is ordered to the Norfolk yard for repairs. The *Enterprise* is at the Navy-yard repairing. Vessels of the North Atlantic Station to rendezvous, when the repairs on all the vessels are completed (Provincetown, Mass., suggested by the Department), and cruise in squadron to the eastward, returning to Hampton Roads by the middle of September next.

## South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weyer. At Rio de Janeiro. Rear-Admiral Crosby hoisted his flag on board June 9, as reported by cable. We are in receipt of the *Brooklyn* *Engle* of May 15 containing a full account of the injuries received by that vessel from the collision reported by the telegram published in the JOURNAL of May 6. From an examination made by a board of survey consisting of Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, Lieut.-Comdr. G. M. Anthony, and Carpenter J. S. Waltemeyer, it appears that the spare jibboom saved the ship from total destruction. The ship was struck at an angle of 45 degrees and the shock was transmitted diagonally across from No. 3 stateroom on the starboard side of the wardroom over to the forward part of the port stowage. The barge was badly stove in and its forward davits broken; but the ship made no water and the breach in the ship's side was promptly closed by Carpenter J. S. Waltemeyer. The ship was lying at anchor with ample room on all sides for passing vessels, while the evening was partially moonlight and the sea smooth. The *Mozart* was coming out on her way to Buenos Ayres, when the officer of the deck, Lieut. H. O. Handy, saw that she was coming dangerously near. He hailed the steamer and warned her to keep clear, and at the same time told them to back the engines. His warning was not heeded and the steamer came on until she struck the *Brooklyn* on the starboard quarter abreast of the air port of the third stateroom in the wardroom, crushing through the spare jibboom which was lashed alongside, and cutting the ship down through twenty-two planks from the port sill streak to about four feet below the water line. The captain of the *Mozart* acted very manly in acknowledging himself to blame and in asking if he could be of any assistance as soon as he collided. The *Mozart* did not sustain the least injury, having struck with her sharp straight stem. No persons were injured. Much work was devoted to discharging provisions and coal to lighten the *Brooklyn* so that she could go into the dry dock owned by Gibbs and Co. The channel was reported to have 17 feet of water, but Capt. Weaver, found by personal examination that it was impossible for the vessel to get through, and he decided to go to Rio after making the vessel temporarily seaworthy, and she sailed as already reported, May 23. May 9 the crew of the American barque *Jonathan Chase* came on board from their burning vessel. In spite of the warning that she was loaded with petroleum which might explode, Lieut. Calhoun went on board with a boat's crew and the "handy billy" and tried to extinguish the fire, but without success. It being found impossible to subdue the vessel she was fired at with a howitzer but kept aloof, and continued to burn for the next two days. During the night she blazed out and presented a beautiful spectacle as the flames rolled out of her, like a volcano on a distant island.

**MAHON**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Montevideo, May 23. Has been ordered to leave for Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 1.

## European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Lisbon, May 29.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Lisbon, May 29, with the other vessels of the squadron in company. Since leaving Gibraltar, May 19, visited Tangier, El-Araish, Babat and Sali, Dar-el-Beida, Majagan, and Mogador. From the latter place the vessels were despatched to cruise as per last report, except the *Nipsic*, which was to touch at Safi, Morocco, on her way to Gibraltar. At Tangier, Dar-el-Beida, and Mogador the Moroccan flag was saluted and the salutes returned. At Tangier Admiral Nicholson, with his staff, called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and also upon the Governor; at Dar-el-Beida and Mogador he did the same, and was received by the Governors at the landing under a salute of 13 guns. At Tangier, Dar-el-Beida, and Majagan the consuls came on board the *Lancaster* and were saluted. At El-Araish and Babat and Sali the surf was so heavy that no communication could be had with the shore, but the national flag was displayed from each of the ships, and was responded to by the towns and by the different consulates therein. At each of the towns the authorities were excused from making return visits as the weather was not suitable. There is no protection for vessels at any of these ports, and most of the year so heavy is the surf that it is impossible for boats to land, and at the anchorage the ships roll so constantly and deeply that boats can only be used with great care and judgment. The country is suffering from a severe drought—famine is feared and the crops are nearly ruined. The Emperor is massing food and supplies preparatory to making war upon the nations at or near Cape July. No vessels were met with on the coast excepting a small Italian brig at Majagan, and an English steamer at Dar-el-Beida loading with grain for the Emperor, bound to Mogador.

On account of the disordered condition of affairs in Egypt, the Acting Secretary of the Navy cabled Admiral Nicholson on June 13 to proceed with his entire force to Alexandria. The *Galena*, and probably the *Nipsic*, are supposed to be already at Alexandria. The two other vessels are the *Lancaster* (flagship) and *Quinnebang*. Admiral Nicholson, at Cadix acknowledges receipt of cable telegram and informs

the Department that he is going to Alexandria with the vessels with him—supposed to be the *Lancaster* and *Quinnebang*.

**NIPSAIC**, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Lisbon, May 29.

**QUINNEBAG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Lisbon, May 29.

## Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 13.

**ALASKA**, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Left Panama, April 30, for Payta, Peru.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Montevideo, May 23, on way to the Pacific.

**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 11, for San Francisco, to make up her crew.

**LAOKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Arrived at Panama, May 21. Was to return to Callao on the 30th, stopping at Payta and Chimbote.

**ONWARD**, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

**PESCAUOLA**, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. At Callao, May 12. To remain there for the present.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Fort Wrangel, Alaska, May 9.

## Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Childs.

**ALERT**, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kompff. At Kobe, May 9. To leave Kobe before June 15 for San Francisco. The damage to the *Alert* by collision with the Japanese ship *Jingei-Kuwan* is \$10,000, which the Japanese government offered to pay. The offer was courteously declined.

**ASHUELLOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. At Kobe, April 12. Would proceed shortly to Yokohama.

**MOSSOGACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. Arrived at Nagasaki, May 11, where she will remain for the present. She is to be docked and have her bottom cleaned and painted.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Kobe, May 8.

**RIOMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Kobe, May 8, undergoing repairs. She would probably be in Nagasaki before the end of the month.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Chefoo, April 17. Ordered home. To arrive at Hampton Roads by Dec. 15.

## Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

**JAMESTOWN**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At Newport.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Portsmouth, England, May 26.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Portsmouth, England, May 26.

## On Special Service.

**ALARM**, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (a. s.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Navy-yard, Norfolk.

**CONSTELLATION**, sails, 10 guns, Commander H. B. Robeson. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

**DALE**, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Arrived at Washington, June 3, from Samana Bay. Capt. Bridgman gives a good account of the work done in Samana Bay, and is satisfied with the results attained. He is reported as saying: "I think we know now the Samana Gulf about as fairly as any gulf is known. The length of the gulf, or bay, on the south side is thirty miles and on the north twenty-five miles. It is shaped something like an old fashioned hour-glass, its width in the middle being five miles, while the west end is eight and the east end eleven miles. The approaches to the gulf are easy, that is to say there is no water that will interfere with any vessel getting in. There is no particular bar at the entrance. At the north side of the gulf there is a bank, with from six to ten fathoms of water, making out for six miles in a southeasterly direction. Vessels coming in cross this bar in which there is never less than six fathoms of water. So, you see, there is plenty of water. I was in no sense disappointed by what we discovered. On the contrary, I was very favorably impressed with the bay. There is a group of islands near the entrance on the north side. This is about one mile from the entrance and the channel lies between these and the north shore. South of these islands there is no channel. For a distance of ten miles there is nothing but a network of reefs and shoals. The whole character of the south coast in that vicinity is of the same description, reefs and shoals making out a long distance. This is true of the gulf and coast beyond. These reefs and shoals, which block the entrance to the gulf on the south of the islands, break the seas and make the gulf well protected. On the eastern half of the gulf the bottom is very irregular. It is full of coral reefs, particularly on the south side, so much so that the south shore is practically not approachable, but along the north of the eastern half there are practicable channels to the west half or part of the gulf, and through one of these you carry as much water as you want—ten fathoms or more. In the western half of the gulf everything is perfectly clear. There are no reefs or shoals, except a ledge of outlying reefs about one mile from the south shore. The north shore is perfectly bold. On approaching the west shore the water gradually shoals until capital anchorage is found at a depth of from five to ten fathoms in soft bottom. In short, the western half of that gulf is a beautiful sheet of water, with no obstructions. There are two harbors—Santa Barbara and San Lorenzo—which we surveyed on quite a large scale, and found them perfectly adapted to every needed purpose. We left here in December last and returned June 3. Our entire trip was without sickness, and on the whole was more successful than could have been anticipated." Mr. Henderson, draughtsman in the hydrographic office of the Bureau of Navigation, who was on the expedition, is making detailed drawings of the survey, coast, bay, and islands, as well as the lowlands and mountains.

**INTERPID**, torpedo ram, 1 gun (a. s.), Lieut. ———. New York.

**MAYFLOWER**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Joseph E. Craig. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (a. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (a. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Arrived at League Island, June 15.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at San Francisco, June 10.

**STANDISH**, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (a. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Returned to Washington, June 11, from the east—last from Annapolis. On the 13th inst. the Secretary of the Navy extended to the Columbia Dumb and Deaf Institution, of the District of Columbia, the privilege of a short trip down the river with the officers and students of that institution. On the 14th inst. she left for the Delaware, to unite with the *Powhatan* in towing to Pensacola the two sections of the floating iron dock built by John Roach at Chester. On completing this duty she will tow the *Canonicus* to Norfolk from Pensacola.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (a. s.), Capt. Jas. R. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

**COLORADO**, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

**FORTUNE**, 4th rate, (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

**FRANKLIN**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

**INDEPENDENCE**, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

**MONTAUK**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

**PASSAIC**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

**PAWNEE**, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

**PHLOX**, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

**PILGRIM**, 4th rate (a. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

**SNOWDROP**, 4th rate (a. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

**ST. LOUIS**, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

**WABASH**, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

**WYANDOTTE**, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Schmitz; *Catakill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Manhasset*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Junata* was taken out of dock at New York on June 7.

The *Hartford* will not be ready for her officers until June 20.

ASSISTANT Naval Constructors Gatewood and Bowles, who entered the Royal College at Greenwich three years ago as cadet engineers, will complete their course this month. The regulations of the college allow at one time two students from any foreign nation who ask the privilege. The Navy Department has applied through the Secretary of State for permission for two graduates of the Naval Academy to enter the college in October. There are several applicants but no selection has yet been made. Mr. Nixon, who has just graduated at the head of his class as a cadet midshipman, is prominently mentioned, and Cadet Midshipman John L. Schock, who graduated at the head of his class last year, and is now on the *Quinnebang*, had some time ago a virtual promise of it.

The Norfolk *Landmark* says: It is rumored that the *Canandaigua*, which is now on the ways at this yard, will be rebuilt here after July 1.... The *Powhatan* is detained at the yard by her repairs. The *Vandalia* is waiting below for her.... Naval Constructor Thos. E. Webb received orders yesterday countermanning his orders to the New York Navy-yard and ordering him to report at Washington on June 15. Mr. Webb left for Washington last night to ascertain the difficulty. We understand that a strong effort is being made to retain Constructor Boush at the New York yard.

G. C. M. O. 20, announces that before a G. C. M., which convened at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., May 22, 1882, and of which Commander Arthur R. Yates, U. S. N., is President, Pvt. Frank Haulon, U. S. Marine Corps, was found guilty of "leaving post before being relieved," and of "desertion," and he is condemned "to be confined in the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the period of two years, with extra police duties, not exceeding eight hours per day, during such period of confinement, and at the expiration thereof to be dishonorably discharged from the United States Marine Corps."

The employees of our various Navy-yards are in receipt of circulars asking them to contribute to the funds of the Republican Congressional Committee for campaign purposes.

Congress has awarded \$70,739 to the living representatives of the captain, officers, owners, and crew of the privateer *General Armstrong* for the exploit of which William Cobbett wrote: "It is the essence of heroism; it drives one wild with admiration." The *General Armstrong*, Capt. Samuel C. Reid, with seven men and ninety guns, was attacked in neutral waters—Fayal, September, 1814—by a British squadron carrying 136 guns and 2,000 men. The Yankee sailors, after beating off successive attacks by boats, launches, ships of the line and boarding parties for a night and a day, during which time they destroyed more than three times their own number, turned a gun down their hatchway, scuttled their brig, and retired to an old Gothic convent, to which the enemy did not see fit to follow them. This exploit delayed the arrival of Cochrane's fleet at New Orleans until Gen. Jackson had reached and fortified that city, and according to his testimony ended the war of 1812.

The Norfolk *Virginian* of June 13 and 14 says: It is now rumored that Commodore McCauley will be sent here as commandant of the Navy-yard, to take the place of Commodore Hughes. We understand that there are eight applicants for the position. Among those who stand the best chance are Capt. Mayo, Capt. Jouett, and Commodore McCauley.... Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb returned from Washington, D. C., yesterday morning.... Surg. E. S. Bogert reported for duty at the yard yesterday.... Medical Director Kennedy and Passed Asst. Surg. Marsteller will both leave this evening for duty on board the U. S. S. *Hartford*. They are both very popular and efficient officers and will leave numerous friends to regret their departure.... The *Enterprise* dropped down to the lower naval anchorage yesterday morning.... The torpedo boat *Alarm*, in tow of



the steamer *Speedwell*, arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday from Washington, where she will be repaired, it having been discovered that the ways at the Washington yard are too shallow to accommodate her.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

JUNE 10.—Assistant Engineer E. O'C. Acker, to the Adams on the 30th of June.

JUNE 12.—Lieutenant-Commander R. P. Leary and Lieutenant Joseph Marthon, to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor, to the Adams. Gunner Samuel Cross, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

JUNE 13.—Captain Jonathan Young, Commander Robert Boyd, Master Gustavus C. Hanus and Ensign Frank E. Beatty, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Everett, to the Tallapoosa on the 17th of June.

Master Wm. P. Elliott, to examination for promotion.

JUNE 14.—Lieutenant Joseph Marthon, to the Hartford on the 27th of June.

JUNE 15.—Lieutenant Kosuth Niles, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

## DETACHED.

JUNE 10.—Lieutenant James M. Miller, from the Minnesota on the 30th of June and ordered to the Hartford on the 1st of July.

Lieutenant Daniel Delehanty, from the Naval Academy on the 20th of June, and ordered to the Adams.

Lieutenant G. Blockinger, from the Adams on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Master Edward F. Qualtrough, from the Naval Observatory on the 28th of June, and ordered to the Hartford on the 1st of July.

Ensign Charles A. Gove has reported his return home, having been detached from the Lackawanna on the 23d of May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 13.—Lieutenant George P. Colvocoresses, from the Hydrographic office on the 17th of June, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Moore, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

JUNE 14.—Lieutenant Freeman H. Crosby, from the Despatch on the 16th of June, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray, from the receiving ship Wabash, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, New York.

Cadet Engineer C. H. Matthews, from the Ranger on the 20th of May last, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Pendleton, from the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station, and to take passage for the United States on board the Marion when she leaves that station.

Lieutenant-Commander George E. Wingate, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Brooklyn, South Atlantic Station, as executive.

## REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. E. Tower to the Adams and ordered to the Lackawanna per steamer of June 30.

## DELAY REPORTING.

Cadet Midshipmen Albert L. Key, Samuel A. W. Patterson and John J. Blandin have been authorized to delay reporting for duty on board the Hartford until July 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller has been authorized to delay reporting for duty on board the Hartford until July 1.

## PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Gunner Wm. Burditt, from June 7, 1882.

Boatswain Edward Hughes, from June 14, 1882.

## RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen George S. Pentz, James J. Livingood, Wm. S. Scott, R. R. W. B. Stevens, R. E. Lee Gibson, A. E. McIntire, Harry M. Finley and Cadet Engineer J. F. McCusker.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Pay Director Edward C. Doran, at present at Nice, France, has been extended one year from June 30, with permission to remain in Europe.

## DELAY DEPARTURE.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neil has been authorized to delay his departure from San Francisco, Cal., to join the Richmond, until July 29, next.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending June 14, 1882:

Rudolph Edmund Remont, wardroom cook, June 3, U. S. S. Michigan, Erie, Pa.

Henry Thompson, beneficiary, June 9, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## MARINE CORPS.

The sick leave of First Lieutenant Jessup Nicholson has been extended three months from July 2.

## COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant Wm. W. Mead to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from March 12, 1881.

Master Chauncey Thomas to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from March 10, 1882.

Ensign York Neell to be a Master in the Navy from October 28, 1881.

Midshipman Augustus F. Fechteler to be an Ensign in the Navy from November 23, 1880.

Midshipman Henry C. Wakenshaw to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 2, 1881.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1882.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 31.

The attention of Commandants of Stations and other persons in the naval service is called to paragraph 14, section 5, chapter 23, of the U. S. Navy Regulations, in relation to the shipment of stores or freight.

Care must be taken that the bills of lading show whether the articles are to be delivered at the railroad depot or steamer landing, or at the Navy-yard or other specified place, and that the rate or amount of freight to be paid is stated in the bills.

Officers to whom freight is consigned will promptly report to the Department any failure to comply with the regulation referred to.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1882.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 32.

Paragraph 24, page 27, U. S. Navy Regulations, is not to be interpreted as authorizing the Commander-in-Chief of a Squadron to detach officers from their ships at the expiration of three years' service and send them to the United States at the public expense; nor to send home enlisted men at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, except in public vessels.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLES, Md., June 14, 1882.

It is estimated that over five thousand persons witnessed the recent graduating exercises at the Naval Academy—more than has ever before been present on a similar occasion.

Some of the daily papers, in publishing the list of graduates at the Naval Academy, included the name of a Cadet Engineer who did not graduate, but who failed at the late examination. There was only one failure out of sixty cadets, which is a remarkably good showing of the proficiency attained at the Naval Academy.

The practice cruise is fitting out. The third class of Cadet Engineers is the only class that will remain ashore. The vessels are expected to return by the 1st of September, when the cadets will be accorded a month's leave of absence, extending until the re-opening of the Academy in October.

Seven or eight cadets of the Naval Academy have been dropped on account of deficiency in studies. They are principally cadets of the lower classes of Cadet-Midshipmen and Cadet-Engineers. One, however, is a member of the present 1st class of Cadet-Engineers, and a resident of Maryland. Several of those who failed at the recent examination will be given another chance in September. Those who have been dropped have already had that chance. One of class of Cadet-Midshipmen of 1880 will also be dropped, having failed in examination for promotion.

Five marines, stationed at the Naval Academy, deserted their post last week, which leaves this station quite short of men. It is a common custom for two or three to leave for parts unknown after every pay-day.

Generals T. H. Howard and S. B. Gillette, of New York, were among the visitors at the Naval Academy commencement last week. Several ladies from New York were also present at the Cadet's ball.

Lieut. Danenhower, late of the *Jeannette*, and his Chinese steward, attracted much attention at the Naval Academy last week. Lieut. Danenhower was the guest of Lieutenant Wright. The Chinaman took great delight in relating his experience in the Arctic regions to those seeking an interview with him on that subject.

We sympathize with a certain cadet at the Naval Academy, who, while in conversation with a naval officer one day last week, accidentally let drop from under his arm a suspicious looking long black bottle, containing a fluid extract, the fumes of which could not be mistaken. The officer could hardly suppress a smile, at the uncomfortable situation of the young cadet, as he viewed with chagrin the contents of the bottle running over the pavement. It was explained that the *spiritus fermenti* contained therein was only to be used in case of sea-sickness, to which the cadet was usually addicted when at sea. It is hardly necessary to state that the cadet was reported for committing a gross offence, and violating a rule, the fundamental principle of which is strongly opposed to allowing naval cadets the privilege of carrying on their person any such suspicious looking articles.

Lieut. Delehanty, U. S. N., leaves this week for Mare Island, for duty on the *John Adams*. Lieut. T. B. M. Mason is also detailed from the Naval Academy and ordered to special duty.

## SECRETARY CHANDLER ON THE NAVY.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler was a guest at the annual dinner of the New Hampshire Club, held at the Revere House, Boston, June 14, and made some excellent remarks concerning the Navy and Merchant Marine, saying: "After reading from reports of the Congressional Naval Affairs Committee, Secretary Chandler said that if the facts were as stated this country was in no condition to compete with the armaments of foreign powers. He said that while in 1812 this country had a navy which compelled Great Britain to haul down the Cross of St. George, 'England has to-day 499 vessels in its navy, sixty-five of which are iron-clads and 434 general service vessels, while the United States has only 111 vessels in all—twenty-four iron-clads and eighty-seven general service vessels.' In his opinion America was in no condition to compete with foreign countries. 'Even Italy,' continued Mr. Chandler, 'although it has not superior tonnage of naval vessels to ours, has two ships which are the equals of any iron-clads in the world. He continued:

Now, gentlemen, these are facts worthy the consideration of American citizens, and the question is, What will America do in view of her naval inferiority as compared with the other great powers of the world? Are you willing to proclaim that America retires from the ocean; that we are to be a people who live on the land, and that our officers and seamen of the Navy need not go upon the ocean to demonstrate that the United States is a great naval power? Or, are you determined that this country shall return to her place among the great nations who not only rule the land but aspire to the command of the sea? Now, no one expects the United States to build a Navy to-day or to-morrow to compete with the great Powers of the earth. We are a nation of peace, and expect to remain at peace with the great Powers of the earth, and I do not advocate, neither will any person advocate, that the United States should expend the money necessary to construct a great naval armament either this year or next year, to contest with the great naval Powers for mastery on the ocean. The inadequacy of our Navy, I am bound to say, I think has been a little exaggerated by the committees of Congress, who, I am afraid, are not always entirely reliable in their reports. We have more than twenty live oak ships. They are wooden ships to be sure; but they are good ships. They are good cruising vessels. They are exhibiting the flag of the country in all the waters of the earth, and they have been sufficient to secure for our country in all the seaports and in all waters of the world that respect which the Stars and Stripes at the masthead of a naval vessel of the United States ought always to command. I do not advocate, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, therefore, expensive construction of naval vessels. We want a few modern steam cruisers. Is there any reason under heaven, gentlemen of the House of Representatives and Senators, why the United States should not own one cruising vessel in the Navy that is faster than any vessel that can be built on the face of the earth? We can build her in this country. We want not twelve nor twenty, but cannot we afford to exhibit one ocean cruising vessel, the fastest that human ingenuity can construct? I believe so, and I believe that we can afford to build four or five iron-clads for harbor defence, so that we need not bluster and threaten any of the smaller Powers of the earth, and run the risk of having two

or three of their iron-clads enter the harbor of San Francisco or Boston or New York and destroy the commerce of these harbors and these harbors themselves, while we are getting ready to finish half a dozen iron-clads which, when finished, will be the equal of any in the world. I believe we can afford to finish these iron-clads, and I believe we can afford to experiment in the direction of the construction of torpedoes and torpedo gunboats, so that according to the rules of modern science and modern art applied to destruction we can by our torpedoes defend all our harbors. My programme is not extensive and it is not expensive; but it is that which is befitting this great nation, which once was a nation of seamen, but which to-day is a nation of landmen, so far as foreign commerce is concerned. I believe the people in this country are ready to do something for their Navy. I believe Congress is ready to do something for its Navy. I desire to take the occasion to call to your attention something that is of even more importance, that is of far greater importance, to the prosperity and welfare of this country than the dilapidated condition of our Navy, and that is the condition of our merchant marine. We absolutely need the latter; we do not absolutely to-day need a Navy, we only need to prepare a Navy for future contingencies, but we are dying daily for the want of a commercial steam marine.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The yard Fire Department was exercised on the afternoon of June 9. The fire alarm indicated that the Pitch House was on fire, but when the firemen arrived they found it was a false alarm, sounded on purpose to test the department.

Lieut.-Comdr. H. C. White, Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, and Asst. Naval Constructor J. B. Hoover have been appointed a board to examine drawings, etc., of a patent propeller owned by parties in New York City.

Workmen have commenced paving and grading Morris avenue, between 4th and 5th streets. When completed this makes a direct line of pavement from Main street to the Cumberland street entrance.

Medical Director Charles Martin has left for Portsmouth, Va., to attend the wedding of his son, Mr. Edward Martin, who was married June 15 to Miss Wigg, a niece of Rear Admiral T. H. Stevens.

The flagship *Tennessee*, Rear Admiral G. H. Cooper, commanding, is expected to arrive at New York about June 20 on her way to Provincetown, Mass.

P. A. Surgeon J. S. Bogg has reported for duty at the Marine Barracks and Asst. Engineer Ralph Aston for duty on the *Intrepid*.

On account of one of the witnesses in the Meade-Webster affair being confined to the hospital by sickness the Court-martial has adjourned until June 19.

P. A. Surgeon H. N. Drake has been granted one month leave from June 20.

The marines appeared in their summer uniform a few days ago, but owing to the chilly weather they had to reappear in clothing more suitable to the atmospheric changes, which made white pants anything but comfortable.

Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Naval Constructor Theo. D. Wilson, chief of the Bureau of Con. and Repair, and Chief Engineer Alex. Henderson arrived from Washington on Tuesday morning to examine and report the condition of the *Intrepid*.

The yard tug *Triana* and the iron caisson belonging to the Dry Dock have been taken into the dock for repairs.

A writer in the Construction Department by the name of Ketcham has resigned his position to accept an appointment in the Sub-Treasury, New York City.

The orders detaching Naval Constructor Boush have been suspended for the present, and he will remain in charge of the Construction Department until further orders.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Boston, June 15, 1882.

Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Wingate, assistant navigation officer, has returned from leave of absence.

Surg. G. F. Winslow has reported for duty as the relief of Surg. J. S. Knight, who is ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Chaplain E. K. Rawson has reported for duty at this station.

The commandant of the yard has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to have salutes fired morning, noon, and evening on June 17.

Capt. E. P. Lull has reported as equipment officer in place of Capt. C. C. Carpenter, who will command the *Hartford*.

The marine guard of the *Shenandoah* has been paid off and allowed ten days' furlough, with permission to report at any barracks they may choose.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles O'Neil, assistant inspector of ordnance, has left, for duty as executive officer of the flagship *Richmond*, at Yokohama, Japan.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, of the New York Navy-yard, has been in consultation during the week with Civil Engineer White, of this station, in regard to contemplated improvements of a number of the yard wharves.

Mr. Joseph Leavitt, who for nearly twenty years has been foreman of the cooper shop of the Construction Department, was removed on the 12th inst., by order of Secretary Chandler.

The *Hartford* will probably not sail before the middle of July, as there are many repairs to be made yet. A number of her officers are ordered to report on June 20.

The body of John Clenchy, second-class fireman of the *Wabash*, who attempted to escape from that vessel by swimming ashore, a few weeks since, was recovered on the 11th inst., near the ship.

Paymaster James A. Ring, U. S. N., residing at Melrose, was robbed of a gold watch and chain on the night of the 12th inst., while riding in a car of the Boston and Providence Railroad.

Much indignation is expressed at the yard among the employees at a circular received this week from the secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee at Washington in relation to political assessments. It is stated by the oldest employees that this is the first time such a circular has been received at the yard.

There was a fire at the Navy Yard Thursday morning, which damaged a building belonging to Construction Department, occupied by plumbers and carpenters. Loss, building, \$900; machinery and tools, \$600. Cause not known.

REVENUE MARINE.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate June 14: Cadet George A. Starkweather, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet John C. Cantwell, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet William E. W. Hall, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet John C. Moore, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet Charles D. Kennedy, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet Edward F. Kimball, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet Augustus X. Lowe, to be Third Lieutenant; Cadet Horace B. West, to be Third Lieutenant.

ADVISES from Montevideo, of May 15, indicate that Uruguay is carrying things with a high hand. Frenchmen and Spaniards have been impressed into the army and treated with great barbarity.



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and a bill has been introduced in the House authorizing  
certain parties to make excavations on the Government  
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**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.  
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the  
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#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE officers of the Military Academy report that an  
excellent result has followed the legal determination that  
their action in the case of a cadet found deficient is final.  
There is no longer even a gambling chance of his  
escaping the consequences of his neglect of Academy  
rules by an appeal to Washington, and the result of this  
increased stimulus to effort is seen in the report of those  
found deficient this year. In the first and second class  
there are none; in the third class but one; in the fourth  
class ten. Of these eleven unfortunates, whose names  
appear elsewhere, two have been turned back and the  
rest dismissed.

At the Alumni Dinner at West Point, on Monday, a  
very interesting discussion arose on the suggestion of  
General Sherman that possibly the Academic Board  
might be too severe in the application of scholastic  
tests to determine the relations of young men to a pro-  
fession which in its practical requirements demands  
other qualifications than those of the scholar. Profes-  
sors Michie and Andrews presented the case of the  
Board in reply, with an earnestness and ability which  
were very convincing. They declared that the course  
was one which any young man of average ability could  
readily master by simply observing the requirements of  
each day's study—making his fifteen miles march for  
each day in the day, as Prof. Michie expressed it,  
instead of halting for a day and expecting to make it  
up by marching thirty miles the next day. Where  
young men fail it is because of physical infirmity or  
mental incapacity for that persistent and continued  
effort which is especially demanded by the profession  
they aspire to enter. To allow them exemption from  
what the speakers regarded as the necessary and proper

requirements of the Academy course would introduce  
into the Army men who would lower its standard and  
diminish its efficiency. The purpose of the Board is  
not simply to increase the mental stores of the cadets,  
but rather to develop those intellectual habits which  
are absolutely essential to military success, and to test  
each man's possibilities in this direction. The man who  
in mathematics could not learn to reason from the known  
to the unknown, said Prof. Michie, would never learn  
to follow an Indian trail or to determine how to choose  
between the several forks of a road when out on a  
scout.

Something is to be allowed here for the enthusiasm  
of the teacher dwelling with just pride upon the dignity  
and importance of his profession. But it is not to be  
forgotten that the men who speak thus are not of those  
who think "the ink of the scholar is more sacred than  
the blood of the martyr." Scholars they are, but they  
are not of that "studious class" whom Emerson  
describes as thin and pale, their feet cold, their heads  
hot, "the night without sleep, the day in fear of in-  
terruption—pallor, squalor, hunger and egotism." They  
are men whose experience of actual life and of warfare  
in the field is equalled by that of very few, beyond this  
country which has so late given so vast a training in  
war. Any where but here, if not here, they would be  
regarded as very exceptional indeed in their training  
in the actual requirements for war. Prof. Michie may  
write a book about the wave motion of light, but he  
knows quite as much about the wave motion of a line of  
battle under fire, and, aside from this experience, he  
has a vigorous common sense that is not easily misled  
by the worship of theory.

Whatever may be thought of the course at the Mil-  
itary Academy it would certainly be very hard to  
find a more conscientious and devoted body of in-  
structors than the Academic Board, take them as a  
whole. We have had our own turn at criticism, but  
we are free to admit that the best traditions of the  
institution suffer nothing at their hands.

The criticism on the Academy which we have in-  
stanced here is the one most frequently made, and we  
regret that memory does not serve us to give more fully  
the answer to it which was made in the informal dis-  
cussion here referred to. This criticism in our judgment  
applies much more forcibly to the competitive examina-  
tions which in some cases precede introduction to the  
Academy. Here as well as elsewhere the maxim ap-  
plies that "that which is best administered is  
best." A rule which may be admirable in its appli-  
cation by soldiers in selecting young men for  
soldiers may fail altogether in the hands of men who  
know nothing practically of the personal qualities which  
are required for the successful commander, and the  
possession of which is not to be determined by any  
rules from the books. But then again all rules fail in  
such a case, and, given the proper degree of intelligence,  
it is hard for any man to say which of a number of  
youths is the most likely to be hiding a marshal's baton  
in his knapsack. Nor is the ideal Academy soldier  
always the ideal commander in the field, as the sharp  
tests we have applied to Academy bred soldiers has  
long since taught us.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

In another column, we give some account of the in-  
teresting annual exercises at the Naval Academy.  
A admirable as is this institution, of which the service  
and the country may well be proud, yet there are some  
matters regarding its administration which may still be  
improved.

The statute law provides that when a cadet is found  
deficient at any examination he shall not be continued  
at the Academy or in the service, unless upon the re-  
commendation of the Academic Board. To the ordi-  
nary mind, this clause would seem to be conclusive as  
to the power of the Academic Board to remove from  
the Academy any deficient cadet; and such is the prac-  
tice with regard to West Point; there the decision of  
the Board is final. But in the Navy Department there  
is a certain growth of precedent which frequently over-  
rides a law; all reports of examinations are transmitted  
to the Secretary and all subject to his approval: no  
cadet pronounced deficient by the Board, is officially so  
until the Secretary has approved the finding. It is easy  
to see how this practice has grown up: in the early days  
of the Academy, when it was still a creature not of law  
but of regulation, the Secretary had everything concern-  
ing its administration within his own power; and no  
midshipman could be removed from the service except  
by his direct order. Necessarily then all reports of ex-  
aminations and deficiencies were sent to him for ap-  
proval. And when the law recognized the existence of  
the school, and the clause above referred to was passed,  
the same routine was observed. As a rule—with hardly



ever an exception—the recommendations of the Board in the case of deficient cadets were approved, so that practically the Board had that control which is given to them by the law.

In later years, however, there has grown up the very reprehensible practice of the employment of political influence, to cause the retention of cadets at Annapolis, by means of the non-approval by the Secretary of the deficiency report. The assumption of this power on the part of the Secretary is a rather curious proceeding. We do not suppose that any Secretary would set aside the finding of the Board at the examination for entrance and by his disapproval of their rejection, permit a young man to be enrolled as a cadet: and yet he has as much right to do that, as he has to do the other. So strong has this political pressure become that there have been of late years no cadets found deficient absolutely at the semi-annual examination, because it was well known that the Secretary would not approve of such findings. During the last administration it was the custom to give, by order of the Secretary, a re-examination in September to all cadets found deficient in June; and in one instance at least, where a cadet was again found deficient he was ordered to go on with his class against the recommendation of the Board. As the second member of the House Naval Committee has occupied the position of the head of the Navy Department he doubtless knows how great is the pressure brought to retain young men at Annapolis, to give them another chance; and, knowing this, we trust his wisdom will enable him to frame such a law as will leave the result entirely to the Academic Board, without the approval of the Secretary being required.

Now is the time when some measures should be taken looking to the end so often mentioned by us as desirable, namely, the reduction of the number of entering cadets each year. As to the cadet engineers no legislation is required, the law prescribing their status and number being permissive and not mandatory, as by its terms "the number appointed each year shall not exceed twenty-five." Such being the case we sincerely trust that Secretary Chandler will not appoint such a large number next fall, but that he will restrict the number during his term at least, to not more than six annually, a number quite sufficient to repair all wastes in the Engineer Corps for the present.

But with regard to the cadet midshipman, legislation is necessary. It seems to us that the plan of Admiral Rodgers is a good basis upon which to begin, while that elaborated in the prize essay of Commander Brown will still more fully meet the conditions. If there were an appointment from each Congressional district every two years, each member would have thrice the opportunity now afforded him to give the sons of his constituents a chance to enter the service; and a two years' course at Annapolis will not only do no harm to those who go through it, but will be a positive good to them as well as to the country at large, in the event of hostilities. If twenty were each year to pass into the second class, we should have more than enough men provided to supply the vacancies that had occurred, especially in the present crowded condition of the list. In view of that, the number might even be advantageously reduced to ten for some years to come.

The naval service is too conservative for any one to expect an early amalgamation of the two sorts of students at Annapolis; but the time can not be so very far distant when we shall see the same arrangement there as at West Point, by which all the cadets shall pass through exactly the same curriculum.

Shortly before the assumption of the superintendency of the Academy by the present incumbent, the excellent system of practical exercises in seamanship and steam on Saturday was partially, at least, abandoned. This seems to us to have been a retrograde step, for both midshipmen and engineers must need very much the practice afforded them under the plan introduced by Commodore Parker; and we can not but think that more, rather than less, of such work would prove advantageous to them. The tendency of all technical schools is undoubtedly to a too great exaltation of theory, at the expense of its co-equal partner, practice; and while we believe that the Naval Academy is in a remarkable degree free from such a fault, yet we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that it may long continue to be so. Such hopes, however, prove to be but vain, if there should be any further curtailing of the Saturday exercises. We trust that the reverse may be the case, and that amplification rather than diminution will be the policy of the new superintendent.

Attempts have been made in former years to obtain a steam sloop for the practice cruise, and one year the *Kearsarge* was detailed for this service. Unfortunately, however, that peculiar thing known by the convenient term of "the exigencies of the service," caused her to

be withdrawn. It certainly seems that such a vessel would greatly aid in the purposes of a summer cruise, and if we should ever realize that Utopian scheme of cutting down the number of graduates, she might be very advantageously employed in giving them an extended practice cruise during the winter. They would have a better opportunity for the practice of practical seamanship and steam engineering, than on board a regular cruiser, and no doubt they would be able to pass a better examination than under the present hap hazard plan of ordering them to all parts of the world by mail steamer, and bringing them back in the same way; a very comfortable but extremely unprofessional manner of putting in a goodly share of the required two years' service.

We trust that the high encomiums lavished upon the Naval School may be even better deserved in the future than in the past, and that a liberal policy will be adopted by Congress with regard to it.

#### THE TROUBLES IN EGYPT.

THE same difficulty which England experienced two years ago in dealing with Turkey she is now finding repeated in her dealings with the Sultan's chief feudatory. Half a dozen British ironclads, ordered to Alexandria, instead of causing Arabi to back down, have only served to prolong negotiations, precisely as the joint naval demonstration in the Dardanelles, designed to cause Turkey to fulfil its treaty agreements was for a long time ineffectual.

The assurance with which Arabi Pasha, the Khedive's war minister, has succeeded in baffling and delaying hitherto the combined forces of France and England, is all the more annoying from the consciousness of the latter and of all onlookers that they could easily overthrow him and carry their points by force. But this is only on a large scale the conduct of an annoying debtor or of a sulky or malicious person, who knows that sooner or later he must come to terms, but takes pleasure in wearing out the apparently endless patience of those who might compel him to give redress. It seems already a long time since the joint memorandum was issued, since the combined fleets were sent, and since Arabi received an ultimatum. That all these things effected nothing, only made Arabi even more powerful to the Egyptians. Meanwhile the chief anxiety is that which is felt by the European colony in Alexandria for their own safety; and anarchy has not made the solution of the problem much nearer.

Two main events may be singled out from the occurrences of the past three weeks as most significant of the actual condition of affairs in Egypt. The first of these is told by the Cairo advices of the European journals substantially as follows: On the 27th of May, Egypt was startled by the resignation of Arabi's ministry. The news spread rapidly; deputations proposed waiting on the Khedive; illuminations were prepared; the Unified stock reached 73. Sherif consented to form a Ministry, the Khedive acting as President and Minister of War, when a telegram arrived from the Alexandria garrison saying that unless Arabi were reinstated within twelve hours they would not be responsible for public order. The Khedive sent for the officers of the Cairo garrison and for the leading Notables. He informed the former that they were to take their orders from him. But Souley and Ali Fehmy Pashas, friends of Arabi, insulted the Khedive, telling him that they only recognized the Sultan's authority and Arabi as Minister of War. Sherif thereupon declined to attempt the formation of a Ministry. In the evening Arabi and the officers held a meeting with the Notables at Sultan Pasha's house. Arabi spoke for two hours, violently abusing the Khedive. Then he and his party immediately went to work, pulling wires to influence the Khedive, and the consequence was that, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following notice was issued:

All the Ulema, all the Chamber of Notables, deputations from schools, and of native commerce came to supplicate his Highness the Khedive to reinstate Arabi Pasha as Minister of War. Seeing that the army insisted and threatened them in case of his Highness persisting in a refusal, his Highness, at the reiterated entreaty of the representatives of the population, and desirous of maintaining order and tranquillity, has deigned to accede to their request, reinstating Arabi Pasha as Minister of War.

This notice, of course, bears on its face testimony to the weakness of the Khedive; but it should be remembered that he has had the thankless task of seeming to represent the interests of England and France as against those of the populace, and yet has not been backed up by the former with an adequate military force, or a practical intervention. The result, however, showed that Arabi was master of the situation.

The other event which we have spoken of as typical happened on June 11, when riots broke out at several points between the natives and the Europeans in Alexandria. The English Consul, the Greek Consul and the

Italian Vice-Consul were wounded, and an engineer of the *Superb* killed. The riots lasted five hours, being at last quelled by the military. The immediate cause was the stabbing of an Arab by a Maltese. According to the London *News*, "the *Rus des Soeurs*, inhabited chiefly by Europeans, was completely wrecked. The Europeans fired from the windows, killing many Arabs. The latter made terrible havoc among the Europeans in the streets. The British Consul was dragged from his carriage and beaten." The riots seem to have been confined chiefly to the Arabs and Levantines.

It is curious that both parties draw different morals from this incident. The partisans of the Khedive held that the trouble was all with Arabi, who had been summoned to resign. The partisans of Arabi Pasha declared that he alone had been able to quell the riot, which showed that he was the man for the crisis, and that the real person to resign was the Khedive himself. An agreement was patched up, by which Arabi agreed to obey the Khedive, and the latter to maintain order.

Two results may possibly happen from these events. One is the attempt of the Sultan to reinforce Egypt with his troops, on the plea of preserving order; the other, a moving of Messrs. Gladstone and Grévy to more definite and resolute action than hitherto. The conduct of Lord Granville and M. De Freycinet has certainly been extremely cautious and conservative. They will be likely to insist all the more on the dismissal of Arabi, and the *Broad Arrow* probably expresses the sentiment of many when it says: "England has little interest in the jealous rivalries of France and Italy, or in the intrigues of Austria and Germany against Russia; but when the struggle shall come, it will be found that Great Britain's first duty will be to seize and hold a dominant position in Egypt, with or without the assent of France." Meanwhile, however, the Egyptian problem still lacks settlement as much as ever.

CHANGES of station are waiting upon the 1st of July, when the appropriations for the coming year become available. The Twelfth and the Twenty-first Infantry will be glad to know that the intention is to give them a change. The Fourth and the Seventeenth are mentioned as the regiments most likely to exchange stations with them, though there is a prospect that the Tenth, now at the lake posts, may be substituted for one of the two mentioned. The matter is in the hands of the Secretary of War, who will exercise his sovereign pleasure. The Tenth has had the recuperation for which it was ordered to the Department of the East some few years ago, but doubtless will be glad to remain a little longer where it now is. It still continues probable that Mackenzie will be made a Brigadier-General and assigned to the command of the department in which he now is. The prospect of changes in the law of retirement has postponed changes that were impending some time ago. The retirements under the compulsory clause of the appropriation bill are in addition to the 400 authorized by law, and will not interfere with retirements to fill the existing vacancies in the retired list, which are now seven in all.

THE *Sanitarian* for June publishes a paper by Dr. Albert L. Gihon, A. M., M. D., Medical Director U. S. Navy, on the Prevention of Venereal Disease by Legislation, read before the New York Medico Legal Society, April 5, 1882. Dr. Gihon's attention was first called to the subject by his experience on our Asiatic station about 13 years ago, where "one-third of the naval forces on that station was poisoned by a disease which not only disabled them for duty, entailing expense upon the Government for their maintenance, return home and subsequent care in naval hospitals until their final discharge, but unfitted them as members of even the humble class of society to which most of them belonged—husbands with whom no wife could safely consort; fathers who could bequeath only misery to their children."

He says further: "I do not mean to imply that syphilis was a stranger to me until I met it domiciled in bungalows in Japan, or that it is comparatively unknown in other lands. I had already learned to recognize it as the one great deteriorating influence operating in every quarter of the world on the *personnel* of the service to which I am attached. Wet decks, foul air and insalubrious climates have all had their share in swelling sick-lists, but independently of these and all other insanitary conditions, one man in every ten in the Navy of the United States since 1873 has been disabled by some form of venereal disease; or looking at the pecuniary aspect of the case, one-tenth of the whole appropriation for the care of the sick has been consumed in the treatment of this class of preventable maladies. Nor is the percentage less in our Army, and in the naval and military services of other nations."

He gives the following table which exhibits in juxtaposition



position the latest official reports of our own and foreign governments respecting the prevalence of venereal disease among their naval and military establishments:

Service.	Year.	Force	Total Sick from all Causes	No. of Cases Discharged	Per 1,000	Of Force.	Of Sick.	Per Cent. of Force.
American Navy..	1880	9,003	13,387	1,380	147	99	42	
" " " " " "	1880-81		32,613	7,964		244	68	
" " " " " "	1880-81	21,160	37,408	1,987	94	53	49	
" " " " " "	1880-81	2,344	4,650	345	147	98	67	
British Navy....	1880	44,770	52,457	6,234	139	119	47	
" " " " " "	1879	84,380	66,347	14,483	172	218	51	
A. German Navy..	1880-81	9,838	13,536	1,529	155	113	43	
Austrian Navy....	1880-81	7,664	7,919	807	113	169	49	

The following table is also given:

Applicants For Naval Service.	Examined.	Rejected.	Of Cases of Venereal Disease.	Of Cases of Syphilis.	Per M. Examined.	Per M. Rejected.	Per M. Syphilis.	Per M. Venereal.
Men.....	4,321	849	118	78	28	18	139	92
Boys under 21.....	3,008	1,195	57	24	19	8	45	21
Total.....	7,329	2,044	175	102	24	14	88	49

Similar returns of recruits examined for enlistment in the British army during the year 1879 show 15,477 physically disqualified among 43,668 candidates examined, of whom 573 [13.4 per thousand of persons examined and 37 per thousand of those rejected] were manifestly syphilitic.

The subject is certainly a most important if a most unsavory one, and it is one, as Dr. Gihon shows, which concerns the innocent as well as the vicious. He presents a frightful array of facts to show how the infection is spread among innocent victims through contact with the virus, as in the case of the smokers of one set of cheroots of which the wrapper had been moistened by the saliva of a manila cigar girl, and a most respectable lady patient who fell a victim of the disease as the result of a digital examination by her physician. Dr. Gihon's conclusions are formulated in the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the American Public Health Association earnestly recommend the Municipal and State Boards of Health to urge upon the legislative bodies of this country the enactment of a law constituting it a criminal offence to knowingly communicate by any direct or indirect means a contagious disease, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, or venereal disease, and giving to said State Boards of Health, and to the State and municipal officials under their control, the same power in the prevention, detection, suppression, and gratuitous treatment of venereal affections which they now possess in the case of small-pox and other contagious diseases.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, for December, 1881, with accompanying documents has been a long time in the hands of the public printer, but has at last appeared. It is a much larger volume than usual, and contains much interesting reading matter outside the dull details of estimates and expenditures. It embraces 893 pages, public document form, upwards of 450 of which are devoted to the report and statistics of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The reports of Surgeon-General Wales have always been valuable in information, and this one is superior, if anything, to his former ones. In the appendix to Secretary Hunt's report will be found the reports and proceedings of the advisory board; report on new naval observatory; the reports of the Arctic relief expeditions sent out in 1881; the proceedings of the board on the fitting out of the Rodgers; report on the earthquake at Scio; report on ventilating the Executive Mansion during the illness of President Garfield, and other interesting matter.

Gm. Hunt, taking time by the forelock, directs to be submitted to him before July 1st the names and scores of the two marksmen in each battery in the Department of the South who have the highest qualifying scores, in order that selection may be made in August for competition for places in the team of that department. Similar action is being taken by all the other department commanders.

The following subscriptions to the Garfield Monumental Fund have been received from the Army and Navy since June 7: U. S. Steamer "Enterprise," Norfolk, Va., \$46; U. S. Steamer "Brooklyn," Montevideo, \$20; Troop H, 8th Cavalry, \$21.75; Asst. Paymaster U. S. Navy, \$1; Fort Sisseton, D. T., \$5; Proceeds of concert at Salt Lake City, Utah, by 6th Infantry Band, \$149.70.

The National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to commence at Baltimore, Md., June 21, promises to be a great affair. The Secretary of the Navy, it is understood, has consented to order to that port the squadron from Hampton Roads, and the marines and sailors will take part in the parade. It is expected that there will be 10,000 in line.

The following officers of the Army will be 64 years of age or more by Dec. 1, 1882:

Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, 64 yrs 1 m. (entered the M. A. July 1, 1834, aged 15 yrs 8 m.)  
Brig.-Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, surgeon general, 65 yrs 4 m. (born July 21, 1817).  
Col. John M. Cuyler, surgeon, 72 yrs 8 m. (born March 29, 1810).

Col. Wm. S. King, surgeon, 71 yrs 11 m. (born Dec. 28, 1810).

Lieut.-Col. James Simons, surgeon, 66 yrs 8 m.  
Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster, 64 yrs 3 m.  
Major Robert D. Clarke, paymaster, 66 yrs 3 m.  
Major Edmund H. Brooke, paymaster, 64 yrs 8 m.  
Col. Henry W. Benham, engineers, 69 yrs 6 m. (entered M. A. July 1, 1833, aged 20 yrs 1 m.)  
Col. John M. Macomb, engineer, 71 yrs 5 m.  
\*Col. Albion P. Howe, 4th Artillery, 64 yrs 9m. (entered at M. A. July 1, 1837, as 19 yrs 4 m.)  
Lieut.-Col. Gustavus A. De Russy, 3d Artillery, 64 yrs 1 m.

Also Capt. and M. S. K. Potter (80 yrs 8 m.) and Livers (75 yrs 10 m.); Capt. and O. S. K. Edw. Ingersoll (69 yrs 11 m.), Wm. R. Shoemaker (73 yrs 2 m.), Benj. H. Gilbreth (67 yrs 6 m.), Epharim D. Ellsworth (73 yrs.), Fred. Whyte (66 yrs 2 m.), and Post Chaplains Chase, Reynolds, Woart, and Porter, and Chaplain Gonzales, 9th Cavalry.

\* Claims error; says he was born March 25, 1820, which makes him 62 yrs 8 m. Dec. 1, 1882.

The bill introduced in the Senate this week by Mr. Plumb in regard to the U. S. Artillery School, while it makes few changes in the present organization of that institution, will if it become law give the school a legal footing which it has not hitherto enjoyed and which is so essential to its proper and adequate development. The expenses of the school are not large, but many makeshifts have to be resorted to to maintain due efficiency. If Congress provides for it by enactment, its continued success is assured. We trust to see Mr. Plumb's bill soon become law, and hope the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth may be established on a similar basis.

Among those present at the annual hop at West Point on the evening of June 8 were observed: Lieutenant-General McDonald, C. B., British Army; General and Mrs. Hazen, General Carr, Lieutenant Allison, Lieutenant Sharpe, General and Mrs. Hawkins, Professor and Mrs. Michie, Professor Wheeler and daughters, Colonel and Mrs. Lazelle, Professor and Mrs. Tillman, Professor Kendrick, Professor de Janon, Professor and Miss Andrews, Captain and Mrs. Stanton, Professor and Mrs. Lieber, Professor and Mrs. Postlethwaite, Surgeon and Mrs. Alexander, Lieutenant and Mrs. Bergland, Lieutenant and Mrs. Gilmore, Lieutenant and Mrs. Clarke, Lieutenant and Mrs. Honeycutt, Professor Larned and Mrs. Sears, Lieutenant and Mrs. Gayle, Lieutenant Murray, General and Mrs. Drum, Colonel Whitale, Lieutenant and Mrs. O'Hara, Lieutenant Massey, Captain and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenant Wissler, Lieutenant and Mrs. Fuller, Miss Moore, Captain Godfrey, Lieutenant Medcalf, Lieutenant French, Lieutenant Ruessler, Lieutenant Bigelow, Lieutenant Scriven, Lieutenant Pettit and Lieutenant Crosier. Miss Baylor, daughter of Colonel Baylor, U. S. A., etc.

The following list of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending June 15, 1882: *Army*—Bvt. Major John H. Calef, captain 2d Artillery. *Navy*—Cadet Midshipman Joseph L. Jayne, H. A. Horst, Finley A. McNutt, Albert L. Key, John M. Poyer, John A. Jackson, Elton W. Dalrymple, Charles P. Plunkett, E. W. Tilden, Tremlet V. Toney, Charles H. Hill, Arthur H. Dutton, J. J. Blandin, Herman H. Kenkel, John B. Duncan, M. Johnston, Spencer S. Wood, Harold H. Eames, Wm. N. King, Lorenzo Semple, Jacob McWhorter, Walter T. Paine, James G. Doyle, Wm. J. Grambs, Frederick H. Stahle and Nathaniel M. Hubbard; Cadet Engineers I. H. Quinby, Wm. G. Miller, R. B. Higgins and F. E. Coley; Lieutenant Commanders Richard P. Leary and Horace Elmer; Lieutenants N. M. Harris, Joseph Marthow and John E. Pillsbury; Medical Director Samuel F. Cones; Rear Admiral Robt. H. Wyman; Ensign Harry H. Hooley; Commander A. S. Crowninshield; Captain Horatio B. Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps, and Lieutenants T. W. Benham, Edwin S. Wade and W. C. Coulson, U. S. Rev. Marine.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery held at Boston, Mass., June 7, Gen. J. A. Williamson, U. S. V.; Lieut. A. Ames, Jr., U. S. V.; Capt. G. N. Carpenter, U. S. V.; Capt. W. A. Gile, U. S. V., and Lieut. M. A. Munroe, U. S. V., were elected members of the Order. Rear-Admiral Chas. Steadman, U. S. N., has been transferred from this Commandery to that of the District of Columbia. Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., has been thanked by the Council for valuable contributions to the library of the Massachusetts Commandery.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, held June 7, the candidates for membership, specified in the JOURNAL of June 3, p. 1012, were duly elected, with the exception of J. H. Harris, late U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. C. L. McArthur, U. S.

V.; Major T. E. Parsons, U. S. V.; Major A. B. Valentine, U. S. V., and Lieut. G. B. Fielder, U. S. V., whose names were withdrawn for informalities, etc.

#### THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation has gone to a conference committee, consisting of the following: *Senate*—Logan, Plumb and Ransom. *House*—Butterworth, Ellis, and Burrows. Owing to the absence of Mr. Ellis this week the committee will not meet until probably Monday next.

The action of the House on Monday in accepting the Senate's limit of 64 years for compulsory retirement occasioned a good deal of surprise, not only to Army officers, but to members of the two Appropriation Committees who were advocating the adoption of the 62 year provision. Senator Logan, as well as others, felt confident that as the committee had non-concurred in the amendment the House would undoubtedly allow the subject to go to a conference committee, where it was the intention of Senator Logan to insist upon a graduated scale according to rank, as we understand. The essential point of difference between the two Houses can be seen by a comparison of the proviso relating to retirements as it passed the two Houses.

#### RETIREMENT CLAUSE AS IT PASSED THE HOUSE.

*And provided further*, That on and after the passage of this act, when an officer has served thirty-five years, either as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and when an officer has served forty years, either as an officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer service, or is sixty-two years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for. *Provided further*, That any officer who is supernumerary to the permanent organization of the Army, as provided by law, may, at his own request, be honorably discharged from the Army, and shall thereupon receive one year's pay and allowances for each five years of his service, but no officer shall receive more than three years' pay and allowances in all.

#### RETIREMENT CLAUSE AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

*And provided further*, That on and after the 1st day of December, 1882, when an officer has served forty years either as an officer or soldier in the regular or volunteer service, or both, he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list, and on and after the aforesaid date, when an officer is sixty-four years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list.

*Provided further*, That the General of the Army, when retired, shall be retired without reduction in his current pay and allowances. And no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for. *Provided further*, That every officer who is supernumerary to the permanent organization of the Army as provided by law may, at his own request, be honorably discharged from the Army, and shall thereupon receive one year's pay for every five years of his service, but no officer shall receive more than three years' pay in all.

The House having abandoned its claim for 63 years, the two houses agree that the age for compulsory retirement shall be 64. They further agree that the limit of 400 shall not restrict retirements under the new law, and further provide for the discharge of supernumeraries with one year's pay for each five years of service, not exceeding 15 years. These provisions may be considered, therefore, as settled. The two Houses differ in this: the House bill makes the act take effect from its passage; the Senate from the 1st day of December, 1882 (not Dec. 31, as printed). The House allows an officer to retire after 35 years' service on his own application, and compels him to retire after 40 years' service. The Senate allows him to retire after 40 years' service, but does not compel retirement for length of service. The Senate bill gives the General full pay and allowances when retired, but the House does not. These differences will have to be reconciled by a conference committee.

Both Houses agree that "no act now in force shall be construed so as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers herein provided for." The present law provides as follows: Revised Statutes, sec. 1258, "The whole number of officers of the Army on the retired list shall not at any time exceed the number of 400, and any less number to be allowed thereon may be fixed by the President in his discretion."

It is clear that when the new law takes effect officers may be retired at 64 without regard to the number on the list, but until the two Houses reconcile their differences on other points nothing else is clear. If the new law alters the date at which officers may retire for longevity these officers so retired can also be retired without regard to the limit of 400. If it fixes a date at which officers must be retired for length of service they also can be retired without regard to the limit, but it would seem that officers retired for disability would still be subject to the limitation of the number of the retired list.

In last week's JOURNAL we gave an account of the amendments made by the Senate to the Army Appropriation bill as passed by the House. On Monday, June 12, these amendments were reported to the latter body by its Committee on Appropriations, who recommended



concurrence in Senate amendments numbered 6, 35, 36, and 37, and non concurrence in amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 38.

Mr. Butterworth then explained the first four of the amendments, as the bill was read over, as follows:

The second amendment strikes out the clause introduced by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Bragg], in reference to longevity pay. The Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence in that amendment of the Senate.

The Senate struck out the following words:

That in computing the length of service for additional pay the time of service on the retired list shall in no case be computed, nor shall any additional pay be allowed for such service.

And in lieu thereof insert the following words:

That from and after the passage of this act the 10 per cent. increase for length of service allowed to certain officers by section 1262 of the Revised Statutes shall be computed on the yearly pay of the grade fixed by section 1261 of the Revised Statutes.

The third amendment of the Senate in reference to mileage of officers of the Army when travelling on duty under orders inserts the words "over shortest travelled routes." We recommend concurrence in that amendment.

The fourth amendment inserts immediately after the word "orders," "not to exceed \$180,000." We have recommended non-concurrence in that amendment with a view to investigate the matter.

Mr. Holman—What action was taken by the committee in regard to the second amendment?

Mr. Butterworth—We recommend non-concurrence in that amendment.

Mr. Holman—That is the longevity clause.

Mr. Randall—The Committee on Appropriations mean to stand by the action of the House in reference to longevity pay.

Mr. Butterworth—I am not prepared to say how far that will be insisted on.

Mr. Randall—We had better have a vote on it, then, in the House so as to instruct the committee.

Mr. Butterworth—Very well.

Mr. Randall—I ask that the question be submitted to the House.

The Speaker—The Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence.

The amendment was concurred in.

The Speaker—Is it the wish of the House that a separate vote shall be taken on each amendment of the Senate?

Mr. Butterworth—I hope gentlemen will indicate the amendments on which separate votes are asked.

Mr. Reagan—I want a separate vote on the clause retiring officers of the Army.

The Speaker—If no other separate vote is asked by unanimous consent, a vote will be taken on the remaining Senate amendments, and the question is, shall the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations be concurred in.

The motion was agreed to.

It will here be observed that the only subject on which a separate vote was asked was that of the retiring clause. The House Appropriation Committee had recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendment, raising the retiring age to 64. Mr. Reagan, on the contrary, moved concurrence. He said:

So far as my own judgment is concerned I would not fix any limit at all at which retirement should be compulsory, but let it be determined by the mental or physical disqualification of the officer. I think it would be eminently just and proper that when an officer becomes mentally or physically disabled to perform the duties of his office, that after an investigation by a proper board and a report he may be retired. But in a time of peace, such as now, we require the services of officers of active experience and administrative capacity; and the long experience and ability of the senior officers of the Army is useful and should not be lightly dispensed with. Besides, it is well known that there are very many men of the age of 62 or over who are still in the active strength and vigor of their intellectual capacity.

Take the General of the Army, General Sherman, for instance, and I venture to assert that there is not probably an officer in the service of 40 years of age who is more thoroughly active, efficient, and certainly none more experienced than he. It is but a year ago since General Ord was retired; and the day he was retired from active service he could get on his horse out on the frontier and ride 40 or 50 miles a day with as much ease as any of the younger officers of the Army.

Mr. Steele—Would you have a different law with reference to the retirement in the Army from that which prevails in the Navy? The retirement clause in the Navy fixes the age of the officers at 62.

Mr. Reagan—I only now am discussing the matter in hand. If the question of Naval retirement was up, I should certainly entertain the same sentiments with reference to that that I have expressed here with reference to the Army retirement clause.

Mr. Butterworth then said that he heard of no dissenting voice in the Army in favor of retirement at 62, and particularly cited Gen. Sherman in its favor.

Mr. Butterworth—I take it General Sherman means what he says. He said so to me, not to influence this matter, but as his judgment, based on experience. He said it to me, and to others. It is known to be the concurrent testimony of all the eminent generals of this country. There has never been any question in the Army about the fitness and propriety and the necessity of this provision.

Mr. McCook—What provision?

Mr. Butterworth—The provision as to compulsory retirement at the age of 62.

Mr. McCook—But as I understand it, you are advocating the necessity of disagreeing to the Senate amendment, which fixes the age at 64. General Sherman never said 62 was necessarily the age at which retirement should take place.

Mr. Butterworth—We were talking about 62; about that age precisely. And he went further than that—if I understood him—and stated, if the age had to be changed, then a lower age should be fixed upon rather than a higher. You do not permit a man to enter the service as a private who is older than 45, and yet have greater powers of endurance, physically and intellectually, is required, you permit a man to command your troops and take entire charge and control of an army; to perform duties which require him to be in the saddle, active and vigilant, exerting all his physical and intellectual powers during 24 or perhaps 48 consecutive hours, while the man who has nothing to do but to sleep and eat, to march and fight, must not be older than 45.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois—But you do not turn a man out of the Army because he has reached the age of forty-five.

Mr. Butterworth—There are no enlistments after that time. Privates are enlisted for three years, and you know very well that at the end of their term of enlistment they cannot be re-enlisted if they are over forty-five years of age.

Mr. Steele—They are then only forty-eight years of age.

Mr. Butterworth—I was saying that while we will not permit men to enlist as privates who are over forty-five years of age, the man who may have the control of the destinies of the Republic, in the matter of commanding its troops, is permitted to remain in command until he is sixty-four years of age, and this in the face of the fact that the public safety is jeopardized thereby. Every English officer examined on this matter asserted that there should be retirement at or before the age of sixty-two.

Mr. McCook—About the matter of English officers. I say that on the contrary the Duke of Cambridge and other distinguished officers of the English army expressed themselves as opposed to any "hard and fast" line of retirement. They wanted a graduated retirement.

Mr. Butterworth—Yes, the Duke of Cambridge and several other generals connected with that commission, who had already passed that age, asserted that there might be some exceptions, and drew the line just outside of themselves. But they asserted that as a rule and for a uniform practice there was no question about the necessity of compulsory retirement, and that at an age below sixty-two.

Now I want to say another thing to the soldiers in this House. It seems very strange indeed that those of you who marched and fought with the men who would be benefited by this measure, and who are now serving as lieutenants upon the frontier, having families to support, should find their old comrades here standing up and denying them their fair and well-earned promotion. Had the fair reward due to gallant service in defence of your country, merited promotion, been denied you as you now propose to deny it to the heroes of the war, your comrades, you would not have marched ten miles from the Ohio to fight for your country. It was your just due from your country that when you had earned promotion you should receive it.

We have generals before whose feet we have strewn flowers from 1865 to this hour; generals who have sat in the chief places in the synagogues, who have occupied high positions, who have travelled through every part of the Republic.

Mr. McCook—And they have earned that right.

Mr. Butterworth—Who have been received with loud acclaim everywhere, and are they now willing to stand in the way of according promotion to the very men who, with their swords, cut the way in advance of their chief from the Ohio to the Gulf and from the Gulf back to the Potomac?

Mr. McCook—To whom does the gentleman refer?

Mr. Butterworth—Are they willing now to see those men, if not stripped of the honors they have won, yet deprived of their well-earned and well-deserved promotion?

Mr. Dawes—If my colleague will permit me, I will ask him if there are not also men now serving as colonels and lieutenant-colonels, yes, as majors and captains, in the Army who were major-generals in the war?

Mr. McLane said he apprehended "as the result of this provision for compulsory retirement, that many of those on the retired list of the Army may be more capable than those who may replace them on the active list, as has been the case heretofore in the Army and in the Navy under existing laws. Among those now upon the retired list of the Navy you will find some of the most efficient and accomplished officers in the Navy, and the same case exists in the Army." Then another sharp discussion arose on the question of Gen. Sherman's attitude towards the 64 age:

Mr. McCook—I shall not occupy more than a few moments. I do not suppose there is any member of Congress who has looked into this question at all who does not favor the compulsory retirement clause. There is no reason, however, satisfactory to my mind, why, with our Army in its present condition, and in a time of profound peace, we should follow the advice of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Butterworth], and fix this "hard and fast line" at sixty-two. I believe that with an Army such as ours and in a country like ours, it is our policy to keep the old men in council and to send the young men to the field.

I do not believe there is any necessity for fixing the limit of usefulness of an officer at sixty-two, especially as the Senator, after long and able discussion, has finally determined to fix it at sixty-four years of age. While the junior officers may be affected by fixing the time at sixty-four, many of the senior officers will be equally affected by making retirement peremptory at sixty-two; and in my judgment these men are entitled to great consideration, even if they do sit in high places, as suggested by the gentleman from Ohio, with roses strewn before their feet, and who, as the gentleman has tried to make this House believe, have not justly earned the positions they now hold.

Mr. Butterworth—I hope the gentleman will not misrepresent me. I never intimated or said any such a thing.

Mr. McCook—You not only intimated it, but it seems to me you said it very distinctly; but of course I do not wish to misrepresent the gentleman.

Mr. Butterworth—Not at all.

Mr. McCook—If the gentleman referred to General Sherman, I assert that General Sherman, while he has always favored a compulsory retirement clause, and has said that he wanted no discrimination in his favor, does not now, as I believe, favor the motion of the gentleman from Ohio to non-concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Steele—Did not General Sherman, through the Military Committee, assert that he thought sixty-two years, corresponding with the age for retirement in the Navy, was the proper age to be fixed for the Army?

Mr. McCook—He said that he consented, and would offer no objection to that age.

Mr. Steele—Did he not say he thought it was the proper age?

Mr. McCook—I do not know that he said positively it was the proper age.

Mr. Steele—I do.

Mr. McCook—I know that he referred to the book, which was subsequently sent up to the Military Committee, containing the evidence taken by the British commission. I will only say, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, that I do not see any good reason why we should not agree to sixty-four, the age fixed upon by the Senate.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan—Mr. Speaker, I hope the House in its haste will not concur in the Senate amendment. We have voted to fix sixty-two as the age; the Senate insists on sixty-four; let the matter go to a conference committee; and when the question comes up on a report of that committee, this debate will be more appropriate.

Mr. Robeson—Mr. Speaker, if there is to be any provision at all for compulsory retirement (and it seems that both Houses have determined there should be—one fixing the age at sixty-four and the other at sixty-two), I wish to say that for the last twenty years sixty-two years has been the age for compulsory retirement in the naval service. If we should now change the age in the Navy to sixty-four, we should disturb all the relations of that service; and if, allowing the age to remain at sixty-two in the Navy, we should fix sixty-four for the Army, we shall have the whole line of our naval officers pouring in here and urging an alteration

of the present rule in regard to the Navy. It seems to me we had better adopt the rule which has been determined by the experience of other nations, and which has already been approved by a vote of this House.

Mr. Neal—I wish to ask the gentleman from New Jersey this question: If we now in this compulsory-retirement clause fix the age at sixty-four, will it affect the provisions of law authorizing the President to retire officers at the age of sixty-two; and if not, would not a stigma be placed upon officers whom the President might retire at the age of sixty-two?

Mr. Robeson—That is the difficulty. The Executive does not like to take the responsibility of retiring officers who have served their country well; and therefore the retiring provision must be in the form of an absolute rule.

The vote was then taken, and the Senate amendment was concurred in by yeas 101, nays 75, not voting 115. Thus the retiring age of the Army is fixed at 64 years.

The same day, the Senate received notice of the action of the House, and insisted on the amendments non-concurred in, and Messrs. Logan, Plumb and Ransom were appointed as a conference committee. This action was reported in the House on June 13.

In the foregoing debate, the question raised by Mr. Neal, towards the close, is an interesting one. Does the new law of compulsory retirement at 64 necessarily repeal the present law of discretionary retirement at 62, under which the President may act? Is it not rather only an additional provision? The new law of retirement at 64 will overflow the limit of 400 on the retired list, but it is provided that this limit shall not affect the operation of the new law. Perhaps the solution of the difficulty may be found in an increase of the retired list to 500, for which it is understood that a bill is in preparation.

THE bursting of a gun, May 31, on the British iron-clad *Swiftsure*, when off Madeira, killed one man and mortally injured four others.

THE members and equipment of the Arctic Expedition, which is to establish the Austrian Station for scientific observations on the island of Yan Mayen, in the Arctic Ocean, N. E. of Iceland, lat. 71 deg. N., long. 9 deg. W., sailed from Pola on the 2d April, in the transport *Pola*. The party consists of fourteen persons—the commander, Lieutenant Emil von Wohlge-muth, of the Imperial Navy, two other naval officers, a surgeon, and ten sailors. The Imperial corvette *Moltke*, 17 guns, which is now cruising on the West Coast of South America, and is due at Montevideo in July, has been commissioned to take on board there the members of the German South Polar Expedition, and to land them on the island of South Georgia. This has been selected as the most appropriate site for a meteorological observatory. The *Moltke* will lend all possible assistance, and will return in a year's time from the South American coast to fetch away the expedition, which is headed by Dr. Schrader, the astronomer.

In a recent trial, in England, of deck armor, consisting of seven plates two inches thick, placed at an angle of 10 deg., and a distance of 100 yards, contrary to general expectation the iron plates gave somewhat better results than the compound plates or those of steel. None of the plates were penetrated, but the iron plates were not so deeply ploughed by the projectiles, nor did they exhibit the brittleness shown by those with a steel surface, or made wholly of steel. So far as these trials can be taken as a guide, says *Broad Arrow*, they go to show that for horizontal armor iron is as good as steel. This is not in accordance with previous results, nor should it be taken as conclusive evidence of the superiority of iron. For vertical armor the compound system stands unrivalled in its power to resist penetration and its durability under repeated blows. Similar results might with reason have been expected when comparatively thin plates struck at an angle even so small as ten degrees were experimented upon. Hence it will probably be considered desirable to carry these experiments further before it is decided to use compound armor for vertical and iron armor for horizontal protection. But apart from the singularity of the behavior of the steel and compound plates, these latest experiments only show that with the 18-ton gun delivering Palliser chilled shot at a distance of 100 yards and an angle of fire of fifteen degrees two-inch compound plates are penetrated; but by reducing the angle to ten degrees complete penetration cannot be produced.

As the result of the deliberations of the Small Arms Committee which met recently at the War Office in London a new memorandum has been issued for the musketry instruction of the British army. It directs that in future the musketry instruction of the trained soldiers will be carried out by the captains of troops and companies, assisted by their subaltern officers, under the frequent supervision of the officers commanding regiments and battalions, and under the immediate control of general officers commanding districts or stations. The company and troop commanders must be able to impart instruction in the position, aiming, and judging distance drills, and cleaning arms instruction, and in all the details of the annual course, including the duties of the register keepers, markers, section commanders, the use of stadiometers and range finders, and signalling. They will in future prepare their troop or company musketry returns, and will be held responsible for their accuracy. Those of them who have not a Hythe certificate will be put through a course of musketry under a qualified instructor, and will "do all in their power to fit themselves for the important duty of training their men to shoot well. When the officer commanding reports that in his opinion his officers are capable of instructing their men in musketry, the general officer commanding will cause them to be examined by a board consisting of three officers who have obtained first-class Hythe certificates, one of whom will, when possible, be the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry for the district. At least one sergeant per troop or company will be instructed with the officers."



## THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The year at the Military Academy closed on Monday last with the usual graduation exercises on the green in front of the chapel at West Point. The day was complete, having all the beauty of the summer without the heat which is to be expected at this season. A clear sky closed in a landscape so perfect that it distracted attention even from the fair faces that encircled the stand from which the orators held forth. The programme was as follows:

The Graduating Class will proceed to the designated place, at 11:30 A. M. escorted by the Corps of Cadets, under the command of the Commandant of Cadets. Music, U. S. M. A. Band; Prayer; Address, President of the Board of Visitors; Music, U. S. M. A. Band; Delivery of Diplomas by the Superintendent; Music, U. S. M. A. Band; Address, Colonel Elwell S. Otis, 20th Infantry; Music, U. S. M. A. Band; Benediction.

The prayer was by the present chaplain, Prof. Postlethwaite, and the benediction by the retired chaplain, Prof. Forsyth. Following the regular exercises came remarks by two of the Congressional representatives on the Board of Visitors, Senator Harrison and Mr. Blackburn, and from General Sherman. If the cadets were able to absorb all the advice which was showered upon them and devote themselves henceforth, as it is to be assumed of course that they will, to apply it in practice we shall have an addition to our army of a very noteworthy body of officers. From the shrewd and humorous suggestion of their big brother, Horace Porter, President of the Board of Visitors, to the fatherly wisdom of Gen. Sherman, all was good and worth listening to by others even than novitiate soldiers waiting to shed their cadet uniforms with as much impatience as a chrysalis to rid itself of the narrow cell in which it has developed its capacity for a large field of action. Gen. Porter's speech was one hard to report except literally. It was admirable in suggestion, but much of its quality was due to felicitous expression and happy play of wit that is lost in a condensation. The speaker put himself at once on a pleasant footing with his audience and was listened to with an interest which showed that it was not mere politeness that secured attention. The address by General Otis was a carefully prepared statement of some of the results of his ripe experience and is well worth preserving as a hard book of maxims for the guidance of American soldiers. We regret that its length compels us to confine our report to liberal extracts, which are, however, complete so far as they go.

General Otis congratulated the graduates upon their entrance into the Army and then proceeded to indicate some of the peculiar characteristics of this country as affecting their sphere of action as officers. He referred to the extremely delicate duties imposed upon them by the necessity of conforming to a complex system of rules and an enlightened public opinion, and continuing said:

In thus suggesting the duties incident to your profession which may arise under varied combinations of circumstances I have only intended to allude to those which result largely from special features of country, character, disposition of inhabitants, the form of government and the lawful demands which may be made upon you as soldiers by those entrusted with its administration. They are not common to the profession of arms among other nations. They were unknown to the past when individual arbitrary dictation controlled affairs of State. It is only within the last century and under republican institutions that most of them have originated. In short, they follow from the peculiar relationship you hold to the government, the character of that government, and the opinion of the people who maintain it. In practicing the profession of arms you will discover that your public actions sometimes partake of the nature of the soldier, and sometimes of that of the citizen; that you are both citizens and soldiers, or as it were citizen-soldiers, endeavoring to assist in carrying out approved public policy which is the expressed or understood will of the people whom you serve, and which demands the broadest peace consistent with national dignity, full liberty of expression of thought, and unobstructed freedom of individual action, provided the natural and vested rights of other individuals are undisturbed. You will find that your mission is one of peace more than one of war, that your first care is in whatever sphere of action you may be placed, will be to preserve the public tranquillity, and disarm hostility by mild methods, if possible, and that you will be called upon to employ for such purposes all the arts and appliances of which you are masters. Be not deceived into accepting the foolish delusion to which at times you may be tempted, given, that the soldier's obligations only begin when summoned to meet a foreign enemy, or to put down armed resistance which has overthrown civil power. The age when such doctrine was true has passed. A soldier is now expected to exert himself within proper limits to preserve and organize peace, if possible, by his mental and moral force. The bounds of his profession have been extended still further, and he should labor in unison with the citizen and philanthropist, to impress and extend our civilization. So vast is the field of operations of our small Army, and so scattered are the troops, it is possible, if not extremely probable, that in a few short years, whatever may be your age or rank, you may be obliged to administer affairs wherein a considerable knowledge of civil matters may be necessary.

You cannot all reasonably expect to lead great armies, whatever national difficulties may arise. Still there is sufficient probability that you may be called upon, within your respective periods of service, to participate in active and serious hostilities either against formidable foes from without, or the adversaries of law within our borders, to make it incumbent upon you to labor constantly that you may be prepared to perform the duty which will be expected and demanded in such emergencies. Ideas alone do not govern mankind or society. The age of war has not yet completed its cycle. The song which awoke the echoes of Bethlehem nearly two thousand years ago is still unaltered. Within the past few years we have seen the General Government most dangerously assailed and State authorities defied. We have seen mob violence paralyze large sections of country and the Army employed to restore legality and confidence. The moral power of ideas, which is constantly effecting changes and improvement, will never be able to entirely control passion, nor to check intemperate zeal, either as between the most enlightened nations, or between different sections of the same nation, or, in fact, in communities. The maxim of Montesquieu that "the right of war is derived from necessity and strict justice" is, in these modern times, universally received; yet we can see in the national contests of Europe of the last sixteen years, how differently necessity and justice may be construed. As regards well regulated communities and sections of country, there is usually sufficient inherent vigor to preserve order and advance their interests. Among our own citizens the great majority are thoroughly indoctrinated with the republican idea of the sacredness of constituted law, and look to the repeal of its objectionable features through recognized pacific methods.

But in cases where the justness of legal enactments is not admitted by all classes whose actions they affect, strong feelings of antagonism are liable to be engendered. Under our complex civilization the varying interests of those by whom it is upheld, and whom it governs, influence them sometimes to accept opposing views upon questions of civil polity, even in some instances where individual advantage does not appear to enter. Thus the

elements of society clash constantly, and it occasionally happens that designing and aspiring men are able to avail themselves of seasons of excitement to arouse and make violent social discord, when purely civil administration unassisted is powerless to give needed protection. Force shall be employed to the end of time, or, at least, until human nature undergoes a radical transformation. Our temple of Janus has now been closed for a period, and no one seems disposed to break from off its portals the seal of peace. How long disquieting questions may be avoided is known alone to the future, but I believe there is not only a possibility, but a reasonable expectancy that you may be summoned at some time to assist in defending the country against foreign enemies, or in upholding imperilled government, or in suppressing sectional resistance to rightful authority.

The Army, unless actively employed in warfare, is, we are often informed, a poor place for an energetic person; and you, inspired by a noble ambition to make reputations, wish to fill positions wherein you can engage at once in active service against hostile forces. The manifestation of this spirit is praiseworthy, but it implies the existence of an error—that, unless so engaged, your usefulness will not be felt, nor your desired distinction achieved. Do not forget that the details of a profession, embracing within its scope so many and divergent subjects, are sufficiently extensive to fully occupy all your talents. The Army, in time of peace, is not a pleasure. Its conscientious and loyal devotee labors incessantly for the country, always finding more to do than he is able to accomplish. Cheerful in adversity, hopeful in defeat, patiently bearing up under repeated disappointments, he struggles on, treasuring up the products of his study, experiment and labors, until finally, when called upon for great and determined action, he is able to make use of his garnered material for the glory of his country and for the relief of man's estate. Such results are a sufficient reward for a life of earnest toil. As you leave the Academy, where you have spent four years, given to ceaseless activity, you will be compelled to battle against a reaction which is sure to take place in the absence of an ever-present incentive. The longer you omit to take up your studies after you have reached your new stations, the harder will be the task to overcome that repugnance to severe mental employment which is natural to us all. Where not engaged in field service you will have at your disposal many hours daily, which you can devote to professional pursuits, and you must embrace these opportunities if you would merit or conquer success. Dependence over a broad continent, away from the sustaining sympathies of friends, you will stand or fall by your works. Idleness or careless performance of duty may not deprive you of your commission, nor stop your legal promotion, but they will certainly dwarf your intellect, render you unfit to exercise the functions of your office, bar you from selected preferment, and make your life a failure. Yes, worse than a failure, since you thereby wickedly shut out from a position of responsibility some more deserving individual, who, by means of it, might accomplish lasting good.

No army in the world has need of so much science, and experimental knowledge upon such a variety of minute details as our own. Keen powers of observation constantly on the alert, with moments given to reflection upon what you witness about you, will be of great advantage in perfecting your education. You should learn to trail the moccasin, as well as to forecast the course of popular opinion, or the tendency of authoritative thought. You should acquaint yourself with the moving influences of barbarous communities, as well as with the tone and spirit of civilized society. You should know how to build the cabin or hut in the wilderness, as well as to construct important works of defence. You should learn by actual experiment how to overcome by simple methods the difficulties which peculiar features of country place in the pathways of armies or bodies of troops, and how to seize upon the physical advantages. You should learn the habits of human and animal activity or endurance, how best to transport the supplies and armaments of your command, how best to care for your men, and make nature contribute its utmost for their comfort. But few, indeed, are the practical details which I am able to mention compared with the great number which you will be compelled to execute. And yet, familiarity with all of them is insignificant contrasted with the importance of knowing how to exercise authority in such a manner as to obtain willing obedience. Ability to command troops is the essential qualification of an officer, and a special gift, the result of intuitive perception, or acquired by experience, it surely involves an understanding of human nature, and a close insight into character. The higher the intelligence of the governed, the greater must be the mental superiority of the one wielding control. Our Army contains enlisted men of fair scholarly attainments, of inventive genius, of marked proficiency in mechanical pursuits, men of good address, of fact, of extended knowledge of the world, and the number of such is constantly increasing. Besides, the majority number are Americans, reared under our own institutions, and the general diffusion of education—have been accustomed to think and act for themselves, and entertain decided opinions upon questions both social and political; consequently, they are not inclined to submit to personal restraint unjustly or unnecessarily imposed, nor have they an exalted respect for class or caste distinctions. Endowed with an strong common sense, possessing much practical experience before and after entry into the Army, they quickly weigh the qualities and capacity of an officer, and their scale of merit is more frequently correct than otherwise. A curious effect of this measure of worth is seen in future conduct; for, they appear to regulate their actions and deportment, in some manner, by the estimate which they have made. They have, however, an innate sense of justice, and they know the law under which they pledged their services, also an officer's duties with regard to them. Administer this quality of justice impartially, severely when occasion requires, but tempered with mercy; when it can be consistently done, and, no matter how strong their individuality, they will willingly submit to the enforcement of discipline. They have, too, a high respect for mental ability practically displayed, for the manifestations of the sympathies of civilized humanity, for courage of every type, and for physical endurance; and they delight to receive approbation when their courage or labors merit it. If you can, in exercising command, display these virtues and qualities, you will receive the obedience and loyalty of your troops to an extreme degree.

Be citizens and soldiers in spirit and devotion to country; not like the great Condé, the creature of imperious will, and seeking alone self-aggrandizement; not like the later generals of the Fourteenth Louis, slaves of his despotism, and trained only for active service—but men like Sally, the friend and counsellor of King Henry of Navarre, citizen, warrior and statesman, whose victories were able to conduct France out of financial and social chaos to general prosperity, and at the same time achieve great distinction by improving the means and munitions of war needed for national defence and protection.

Gen. Sherman said:

Young gentlemen, if I had you in the section room I would talk to you like a father, but I will not keep you long. You are no longer boys, but men, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army I welcome you into the brotherhood of soldiers. Senator Harrison has told you about the foes of the soldier, and now as your superior I command you neither drink nor gamble. You will soon be scattered over the country, and there are some who will be stationed in New York who may look down on the men who are sent to Arizona. Well, let me tell you that I have personally inspected almost every place in our far Western country, and can say that wherever our officers and soldiers are there you will find culture, refinement and sobriety. I hope to have the great majority out there before long. In fact, the sobriety of the officers' lives out West is one reason why promotion is slow. (Laughter.) As to the Army Retiring bill, I am willing to stand with the rest on that. I am sixty-two years of age. It is forty-six years since I entered the Academy, and I left it forty-two years ago. We were not treated then as you lucky young men are now. As soon as we were examined we were hustled and our diplomas sent after us. (Laughter.) Now as to the court-martial question alluded to by Senator Harrison in referring to the appeals to him, it must be remembered that a court-martial must consist of thirteen members and its findings be approved by the President. I am quite willing to see a court of appeals on court-martials established. It would settle a great many vexatious questions and give a legitimate channel for subsequent operations instead of those who make the laws being told the Anding along by some fellow working up his own case on extra statements. On looking over your list I saw some things that struck me. In

the beginning of the century there was one from Massachusetts to one from Virginia, and then New York began to appear. In those days there were none from Arkansas; now I see on your list that out of the first five there are two Missouri boys. The second on the list is from Mississippi. I am glad of it. The third man is from Iowa. Good for you! I tell you we must learn the greatness of the West and Southwest. Looking down the list I do not find one from Virginia. These old States must look alive. This is not the age when any State can afford to go to sleep. We are not near Rip Van Winkle's time nowadays. Up in these mountains here, we are told, he listened to the rolling of the balls among the tepees of Heinrich Hudson's men. He was looking back to the past; we look to the future. You are here in the Thermopylae of the Continent. You cannot hear Hudson's bows, but next year you will hear the rattle of the steam cars under the cliff yonder. New York will remain the great commercial emporium, but if you look across the continent to San Francisco and see what a fine city it is (that was a mere fishing village when I went there in 1849) you will get some idea of the growth that is taking place in the West. But between here and there towns and settlements are springing up across the mighty country and in the Southwest, and your Alabamas must wake up or be left behind. So you see, as you have been told here to-day, there is plenty of work for you to do. Your work will be not only hunting after Apaches, and cowboys that are now added to our cares, but after the peaceable development of the country. The work of the soldier must continue until that happy time when man to man is a brother all the world over. Once more I welcome you to the Army. (Applause.)

## THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES.

The meeting of the Association of Graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, on Monday, was chiefly noteworthy for the discussion on the adoption of a badge. It appears that time brings its changes to spruce cadets as well as to other mortals, and some of the graduates have been disturbed at the impossibility of recognizing in the somewhat weather beaten and heavily weighted gentlemen who wander about the post on graduation day, the companions of their studies and their frolics in the days when the immortal Thayer presided over the destinies of the Point. Mistakes will happen even at West Point, and it is actually on record that the proprietor of the hotel felt it to be his duty to suggest to a gentleman who proved to be a member of the Board of Visitors in disguise, that the dinner he was devouring with such relish, cost a dollar and a half, and terms were in advance.

So a committee on a badge has been appointed, and a medal was this year presented, with a most interesting essay on the subject of heraldry. "With confidence and satisfaction your committee submits," the report says, "the following design, endorsed by the foremost professional heraldic experts in the country, as artistically and scientifically accurate." The badge proposed is thus described:

The crest, containing the pin or clasp, is the official, heraldic eagle of the general Government. The arrangement of the arrows and laurel is novel but permissible and practical. The graduates of this academy, for the protection of that eagle, served in four wars—and four links forms the attachment to the shields. This shield rests on the five-pointed American star; *regnum, or radiance*, similar in this last respect to the star of the Order of the Garter. The first war in which the sons of our *alma mater* took their part, was the war 1812, against Great Britain. Although the Army did little creditable service in this episode of our nation's history, the mortality of those engaged that had been commissioned from the academy, was much greater than in any subsequent period of active military service, being about eleven per cent. of those living when the war commenced. While we are therefore certainly entitled to charge upon our arms a souvenir of our early prowess, still the general result falls far below any ignominious reference to the enemy. On the lower dexter quarter of the shield is consequently charged the arms of England, upon which is cantoned two swords signifying that the second conflict with this country was that demanding our first service. The Mexican war not only yielded a harvest of laurels to the Military Academy, but it gave the nation nearly two and one-half millions of square miles additional territory, therefore we are surely justified in charging the arms of our antagonist *decussata* (body dismembered) to plant our shield of pretence, and to show the Spanish eagle in almost as sad a plight as that in which it is supposed to hold the Aztec snake. Next in order comes the late Civil War—the Union's shield is unscathed—the opposing sword is broken. The tale is told! Down in the sinister base, the flight of arrows; the tomahawks, the green of the prairies and the glads, recalls countless Indian campaigns. Future wars can be emblazoned by coming heralds, our escutcheon is in full to date.

The majority report was prepared by Robert N. Price, of the Class of '70, who is certainly entitled to great credit for the thorough study he had given to the subject, though the elaborate nature of his design did not commend it to the graduates. The report was presented by General Viele, who also offered a minority report on his own behalf, giving with it a design for a much more simple badge. After some discussion of the merits of the two designs, the whole subject was laid on the table until another year.

The meeting of graduates was held in the chapel, and was presided over by General Tyler, a graduate of 1819, and now in his 83d year. No one who saw his erect form and noticed his firm step, would imagine it. Judge Findlay was called out and gave some interesting reminiscences of his cadet days. General Cullum made a report on the proposed statue to Col. Thayer, which is making good progress, a number of additional subscriptions having been received during the year. The list of graduates deceased during the year number 37, and is just made good by the 37 additions to the number of the alumni from the graduating class of this year. Seventy gentlemen sat down to the dinner of the graduates in the evening. General Tyler presided here, also, but at an early hour pleaded the privilege of age and retired from the room, calling on General Sherman to take his place. The toasts were few, and the list prepared after the dinner was nearly finished, so that they were, in the strictest sense, informal and impromptu. The first speech was by the Hon. J. D. Tillman, of the Board of Visitors, a brother of Prof. Tillman. Horace Porter followed in response to a toast to the flag, Wm C. Church in response to the "Army and Navy." Gen. Howard responded for "The Dead," and Prof. Kendrick was called on as usual to discourse upon the subject he best understands, "Woman." Informal remarks followed from General Sherman, Profs. Michie, Andrews and Wheeler; Capt. Spurgin and Major Merrill. Lieuts. Farragut and Casey sang songs, and various volunteers offered stories for the amusement of the company. The following graduates were present at the dinner:



Cass.....	32	Brice.....	29	Morrell.....	35	Kendrick.....	35
Buckingham.....	29	Merrill.....	33	Shepherd.....	40	Sherman.....	40
Swends.....	29	Gillespie.....	42	Sawtelle.....	54	Carr.....	50
Vodges.....	37	Blair.....	62	Howard.....	54	Hare.....	51
Van Buren.....	47	Palmer.....	65	Elliot.....	55	Andrews.....	51
Wright.....	39	Miller.....	65	Wheeler.....	55	Patterson.....	51
Guenther.....	59	Parker.....	70	Lazelle.....	55	Morris.....	51
Porter.....	60	Blunt.....	72	Sears.....	67	Whipple.....	51
Michie.....	63	Tuthery.....	72	Rogers.....	67	Hawkins.....	52
McKee.....	63	Williams.....	76	Howes.....	67	Hazen.....	55
O'Hara.....	66	Bacon.....	76	Denison.....	68	Gillman.....	56
F. L. Hill.....	66	Noyes.....	79	Morton.....	68	Godfrey.....	67
E. B. Hill.....	66	Luak.....	79	Farragut.....	68	Tillman.....	68
Price.....	70	Bacon.....	71	Goldman.....	77	Bislow.....	77
Holmes.....	73	Allison.....	71	Woodbury.....	73	Runcie.....	78
Tyler.....	73	Broden.....	69	Findlay.....	24	Green.....	23
Tyler.....	19						

CAPT. Spurgin, Col. Tillman and Church, Hon. Jas. G. Chapman, Prof. Postlethwaite, Mr. D. Van Nos. and Asst. Surg. White were present as guests. The list of graduates and others at dinner range from 1819 (Tyler) to 1879 (Runcie), sixty years.

#### THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac was ushered in with due ceremony at Detroit, Mich., on the afternoon of June 14, in accordance with previous announcement. Thanks to the exertions of General Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. A., and those acting with him, the arrangements were as near perfect as may be, and all went merry as a marriage bell. The visitors were legion, prominent among them being Gen. Grant and Sheridan, ex-President Hayes, General D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., etc. Great regret was expressed at the absence of President Arthur, Secretary Lincoln, Major-General Hancock and General Sherman.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., of Boston, and after reports had been received from the Recording Secretary and Treasurer, the veteran, Gen. Andrew A. Humphrey, U. S. A., was elected President of the society for the coming year. The present Recording Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected, and Gen. George F. Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y., was chosen Corresponding Secretary. It was decided to hold the next reunion in Washington, the date to be hereafter determined. Meetings were also held, June 14, by the various Army corps represented in the Army of the Potomac, and Corps Presidents were elected as follows: First Corps—Gen. E. G. Bragg; Second—Col. N. S. Church, of Ithaca, N. Y.; Fifth—Gen. James McQuade; Sixth—Col. James H. Platt; Ninth—Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. A.; Twelfth—Capt. W. W. Bush, of Lockport, N. Y., who claims to have been the first enlisted man in the war; Nineteenth—Gen. H. E. Paine, of Wisconsin, and the Cavalry Corps, G. R. Wells. The exercises in Music Hall in the evening of June 14 were attended by an immense throng. The hall was elaborately decorated and presented a brilliant appearance. Gen. Devens called the meeting to order, and the Rev. George Taylor, a veteran Michigan Chaplain, invoked God's blessing. Gov. Jerome welcomed the veterans to Michigan, and Mayor Thompson welcomed them to Detroit. Gen. Devens responded for the society, John Boyle O'Reilly read his poem entitled "America," and then Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, delivered the oration. Gen. Bragg made an elaborate defense of Gen. McClellan's organizing abilities and military skill, and praised Fitz John Porter. The oration was received with great applause.

General Clitz, U. S. A., from Fort Wayne, was in attendance, and he and his officers heartily co-operated with all the facilities in their power to make the reunion a success.

Thursday, June 15, the great procession was formed with military precision, and took its way along the designated route. The streets were lined with spectators, and as Generals Grant, Sheridan, Sickles and other distinguished personages passed, they were greeted with loud cheers. The procession was headed by a number of veterans, escorted by a detachment of the 10th U. S. Infantry from Fort Wayne, and of Marines from the U. S. steamer *Michigan*. In the evening the exercises closed with a banquet at Music Hall. Ex-President Hayes responded to the toast, "Our Country." Ex-Gov. Austin Blair, war governor of Michigan to the toast, "The Volunteers." Gov. Jerome to the toast, "The State of Michigan." Mayor Thompson spoke for the city of Detroit. General Daniel E. Sickles responded for the Army and Navy, Gen. Luther S. Trowbridge to the toast, "The Army of the Potomac." General Bragg and John Boyle O'Reilly replied to toasts complimentary to them. Capt. J. N. Burrill responded for "The Press," and Colonel John Atkinson for "The Ladies."

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The July "Century" will contain an entertaining paper by Col. George E. Waring, reviewing Stillman's recently published work on "The Horse in Motion," and reproducing many of the photographs taken at the private race course of Governor Leland Stanford, of California, by Mr. Muybridge, a photographer of San Francisco. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin contributes a paper on "The Evolution of the American Yacht," showing the growth of the sailing vessel, from the Dutch "pink" and the invention of the first schooner by an American in 1713, down to the present time, incidentally touching on points of similarity and contrast between the English and American sailing vessels. Among the illustrations, of which there are nearly thirty, will be plans and diagrams of some of the best known typical vessels of the different classes, portraits of famous inventors, etc. This paper will be followed in the August issue by one on "The American Steam Yacht."

THE Government Printing Office issues in pamphlet form, as an *In Memoriam*, and surrounded with a black border, the appreciative circular of Secretary Folger, and the other tributes of the Light House Board, to its President, the late Rear Admiral John Rodgers.

"Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," for June, contains an illustrated article by Lieut.-Col. Q. A. Gilmore, brevet major-general, U. S. A., on "Obstructions to River Discharge by Bridge Piers," Col. Maitland's

article on "Modern Ordnance" is copied from the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, and Thorneycroft's article on "Torpedo Boats and Light Yachts for High Speed Navigation" from the *Proceedings of the English Institute of Civil Engineers*.

#### SOME DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

On the 13th of June, in the Senate, the chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting additional information in regard to inventions and improvements of heavy ordnance, with voluminous papers. The papers transmitted with this communication are contained in a box four feet long and eighteen inches wide. This enormous batch of material startled Senators, and it was agreed that the papers should be sent to the Committee on Printing, in order "to sift them" and see which should be printed.

The same day, in the Senate, Mr. Anthony called up the bill (S. 732) fixing the relative rank and pay of certain officers on the retired list of the Navy, passed over heretofore without prejudice. The bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, in line 3, after the word "officer," to insert "or naval constructor," so as to make the bill read:

That any medical, pay, or engineer officer, or naval constructor, who has served, or may hereafter serve, a full term as chief of a bureau, and whose name has been borne on the Navy Register thirty years, shall, when retired, have the relative rank and pay of commodore on the retired list.

Mr. Anthony explained that it affected only three officers, and the debate thus proceeded:

Mr. Anthony.—An officer who is appointed chief of a bureau has the rank of commodore so long as he remains chief of the bureau; but if he is a captain and is advanced to the rank of commodore by virtue of being the chief of a bureau, when his term of office ceases he goes back to his old rank of captain. But if his time for retirement is reached while he is in charge of a bureau, then he is retired with the rank of commodore. This bill is to give every officer whose name has been borne on the naval list thirty years and who has served a full term as chief of a bureau the rank which he would have if he retired while he was chief of the bureau.

Mr. Hoar.—Does this bill provide for the case of the chief of the Bureau of Engineering, Commodore King?

Mr. Anthony.—I think the passage of this bill is only the entering wedge to the general advancement of a naval officer who retires, when he is put on the retired list to be advanced one grade. It will soon lead to that. It is a dangerous precedent. Then, of course, if the Navy officers have it the Army officers will have to have it; a colonel that is retired will have to be made a brigadier-general in retirement, and so on.

The amendment was agreed to, and then in the Senate the yeas and nays were called for on the passage of the bill. But first came debate. Mr. Logan said:

I know that principle would ruin the Army. We have men detailed as colonels to-day commanding departments. If a man, because he is detailed or assigned to a duty, must receive the pay of the officer of the highest rank that might perform that duty, or if because he is assigned to a duty that he prefers, and by reason of that assignment his rank is to be increased and he is to be paid accordingly—if that principle is to govern the Navy, it will have probably to be adopted in the Army, and if you apply it to the Army you never can tell where you stand; you have no regulation, no uniformity, no discipline, nothing to inspire men except those who can get the most political influence to put them into these places.

We know that the place of chief of a naval bureau is sought by every naval officer who can get it, and our friends are put in there perhaps—I have never had one put in there, but I will say they are our friends who are put there from certain influences; and the very minute you get them in you commence increasing their rank and pay.

Mr. Beck.—In other words, is not this creating a set of new positions for retirement with assimilated rank?

Mr. Logan.—That is exactly what it is.

Mr. Anthony.—It applies to three officers, but it applies to future officers as well, to those who shall come in the same condition.

Mr. Dawes.—Has the Senator any objection to stating who those officers are?

Mr. Anthony.—King, Horwitz, and I have forgotten the other.

Now, Mr. President, a captain is made chief of a bureau. While he serves as chief of a bureau he holds the relative rank of commodore. If he reaches the age of sixty-two before his term of service in the bureau expires, he is retired with the rank of commodore by law. Then another captain is made chief of the bureau, his junior, and as a captain retires from the chiefship of the bureau by the present law. If he does not reach the age of sixty-two before his term of service expires in the bureau, he goes back to the grade of captain; his junior is appointed chief of a bureau, and before he serves out his full term he reaches sixty-two, and he retires with the rank of commodore. So that on the retired list the junior ranks the senior. It is to prevent this anomaly that this bill is introduced, and it received the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Naval Affairs. It applies at present only to three officers, and there probably never will be more than three officers of the list to whom it will apply, because the chiefs of bureaus generally retire before they are sixty-two years of age, and they retire with the rank of commodore.

Mr. Cockrell.—Then it is simply a special bill for the relief of these three officers.

Mr. Anthony.—It is for the relief of their successors. It is a general bill. There are only three officers it is applicable to now.

Mr. Cockrell.—What is the importance of rank on the retired list when there is no command?

Mr. Anthony.—But, in matters of ceremony, in Courts-martial.

Mr. Cockrell.—Then we are legislating this morning for ceremony and etiquette.

Mr. Anthony.—But ceremony in the Army and Navy means a great deal. We cannot understand here why a man will risk his life for a ribbon to put in his button-hole or a medal to wear on his breast, but we know men do it, and these questions of rank are held of high importance by the officers of the Army and Navy, and therefore as it encourages them to gallant deeds and to the exact performance of their duty we ought to respect it.

A curious argument then ran on in Congress which did not develop a high degree of knowledge of naval affairs. Mr. Anthony said that these men, as holding the rank of commodore when retired, are retired on that rank, whereas "there are no corresponding officers of the Army."

Mr. Brown.—A brigadier-general very often holds the brevet rank of major-general.

Mr. Anthony.—But if he is retired he does not retire with the rank of the command which he holds at the time. A naval officer does.

Mr. Brown.—A naval officer here does not retire with it. If so, what is the use of this bill? He only has the rank he holds at the time of the retirement, without legislation.

Mr. Anthony.—This gives him the assimilated rank that he holds at the time of his retirement. Now, if he reaches his full term of service before he has arrived at the age of sixty-two he is retired as a captain; if he has not reached his full term of service when he reaches the age of sixty-two he is retired as a commodore. So a man who has had the shorter service retires with a higher rank than a man who has had the longer service.

Mr. Logan.—The argument the Senator from Rhode Island has just made shows the inconsistency of the legislation in reference to the Navy. A man retires at a certain grade and jumps another

grade because of retirement; in other words, a man retires with higher rank than he ever had when he was in active service, just as has been attempted in the Army frequently and we have at last got it down, I believe, to the rank a man holds, though sometimes there are exceptions made which I think have been very wrong.

A vote was then taken, with the result of yeas 10, nays 35, absent 31. So the bill was rejected.

#### A NEW PHASE OF LONGEVITY PAY.

THE following letter from the 2d Comptroller to the 2d Auditor, brings to light a new phase on the longevity question under the Tyler decision:

June 8, 1882.

Hon. O. Ferris, 2d Auditor:

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to return the case of Jonathan D. Stevenson, Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry, for further action. Captain Stevenson claims "longevity percentage under decision of Supreme Court in Tyler case, and percentage of 30 per cent. on extra pay for performing duty as acting commissary of subsistence." All of the duty performed by him in the capacity of an acting assistant commissary was performed while he was serving in his third lustrium. When the case was first reported you held that he was entitled to "30 per cent. increase on his pay as A. A. C. S." or in other words, that for his services as A. A. C. S. he was entitled to pay at the rate of \$120 a year, less the amount already received. You now propose the allowance of 10 per cent. increase on his pay as A. A. C. S., i. e., \$110 a year, less the amount drawn. If entitled to anything on this branch of his claim, he is entitled to 31 per cent. increase, i. e., \$121 a year less the amount drawn. It is by no means clear, however, that any allowance can be made in excess of \$100 a year. The decision of the Supreme Court is "that the words 'current yearly pay,' in section 1262 (R. 8), require that when the increased pay for any period of five years is to commence the ten per centum must be counted on the regular salary added to its increase for any previous periods of five years; so that the original salary of the rank and any additions of ten per cent. previously earned for periods of five years constitute the current yearly pay on which said ten per centum is to be calculated."

What is meant by the words "original salary of the rank" is not altogether plain, but it seems difficult to hold that they are broad enough to embrace the extra pay to which an officer is entitled while serving as an A. A. C. S., for that extra pay is defined by the law, "in addition to the pay of his rank." The question now considered was not involved in the case which was submitted to the court, and there is nothing in the decision to necessitate or justify a conclusion that such extra pay must be held to be part of the "current yearly pay" of the officer as the same is defined by the court. In the Morrison case (B. C. Cls. 1, 13 U. S. 252), which was a suit for the recovery of additional pay for service as A. A. C. S., it was found by the court below and thus made part of the record that the claimant had served as an officer for a period exceeding five years; yet the extra pay found to be due him was computed at the rate of \$100 a year only, and judgment was given accordingly. Ever since the act of 1870, it has been the invariable practice with the Pay Department and the accounting officers, to exclude the additional pay of the A. A. C. S. in computing the service increase, and a statement to the effect that the same is to be so excluded is incorporated in the tables of pay annexed to the Army Register for each of the years from 1870 to 1882 inclusive.

These facts appear to me to be conclusive against the allowance of anything in excess of \$100 a year on account of services rendered by the claimant as an A. A. C. S. It is requested, therefore, that you restate the account allowing that amount and no more. I was at first inclined to hold that this additional \$100 should be considered a part of the "current yearly pay" within the meaning of the language used by the Supreme Court, and informally expressed that opinion in April last, but I am now satisfied that the language of the court should not be so construed.

W. W. Urzon, 3d Comptroller.

#### DISABLED SOLDIERS DISCHARGED IN WASHINGTON

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided in the affirmative the following questions:

"Whether soldiers discharged at this city under G. O. 37, to enable them to enter the Soldiers' Home, are entitled to travel allowances upon discharge from this city to place of enlistment; and, whether such soldiers are entitled to pay and allowances up to the date on which their discharge certificates and final statements are handed them by the Governor of the Home?"

The Comptroller based his affirmative decision on these questions on a case decided by him some few months ago, in which he said:

"In the cases of enlisted men, the certificates of discharge is so generally delivered on the day of its date, that the question whether pay shall be allowed to a later date is very seldom presented. It is the understanding of this office, however, that an enlisted man, like an officer, when discharged on surgeon's certificate, is, as a rule, entitled to pay to the date of receipt by him of notice of his discharge. In such case pay is ordinarily allowed to date of receipt of the order or certificate of discharge at the post or station at which the party discharged is serving, and not to any later date. This upon the presumption that the same is properly delivered on the day it is so received, which presumption may be rebutted by proof that delivery was delayed to a later date, without fault on the part of the party discharged."

Mrs. O. O. Howard and Mrs. Col. Lazelle acted as chaperons and received the guests with their usual dignity of carriage and grace.

ALTHOUGH no official announcement of the fact has been made, we learn that the President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieutenant H. O. Flipper, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

It is curious that latterly quite a series of panoramas have been opened in Paris representing episodes of the unfortunate war of 1870-71. One of them was the defence of Belfort, another the fight at Reichshofen. MM. Detaille and Neuville have now depicted the battle of Champigny, that day of slaughter, after which the Paris army under Gen. Ducrot, at the cost of torrents of blood, held the field of battle for a night, without, however, venturing to continue a march which might have led to the conquest of Versailles, and have changed the fortunes of the country.

MAJOR SIDNEY HERBERT has republished in pamphlet form the article contributed by him to the May number of the "Southern Cultivator" on the Camel, its introduction and acclimation in the United States by Major Henry C. Wayne, U. S. A., for army transportation purposes in Texas and adjacent territories. On the military uses of the camel Major Herbert says: For ages the camel has been used in military operations for artillery and infantry purposes and for transportation. In the Crimea I was fortunate enough to meet with Col. McMurdo, Deputy Q. M. General of the British army, who had been Q. M. General to Gen. Napier, on his expedition against Scinde.



## EXTRA PAY FOR CIVIL DUTIES.

In the House on the 8th of June the question arose on striking out the following from the District of Columbia Appropriation bill: "One engineer commissioner, \$1,100" (to make salary \$5,000). Mr. Cockrell explained that the law creating the commission allowed the engineer officer detailed as a member only the pay and allowances of his rank in the Army. Such, he said, is the law in every other instance—with Major Suter, detailed upon the Mississippi River commission, with hundreds of other officers detailed all over the country, Army engineers and men from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and they receive only their regular pay and allowances. In last year's appropriation bill a little clause was slipped in that hereafter the engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia should receive \$5,000. We propose to leave it where it was in the beginning, and simply to do away with the amendment of last year; that is all.

Mr. Morrill and Mr. Harris argued that the engineer commissioner should have the same pay as the others. Mr. Harris would apply this rule to all officers. "When," he said, "Congress by law authorizes and requires the detail of a military officer on certain duties in connection with civilians for whom Congress in its judgment has fixed the salary at a certain sum, even though it be larger than the army pay of the officer, if in addition to Army duty proper other duties are assigned to him and he is compelled by reason of that detail to perform them, I would pay him exactly the same salary that I would pay any other man on earth for the performance of the same duties. When you detail him as a commissioner of the District of Columbia he has other duties than those that pertain to the position of an engineer in the Army, and he has other responsibilities, high and grave responsibilities and important duties beyond those of a mere engineer, and he performs them day by day and week by week throughout his official term, and in justice he ought to be paid just that measure of compensation that Congress in its judgment fixes for the performance of those duties."

Mr. Logan took a different view. In the first place, as he contended, the office was a civil one and should be filled by a civilian. "There were plenty of civil engineers in this country just as competent to perform the duties as there were in the Army. 'In the next place,'" he said, "I maintain that an officer of the Army having accepted a trust and commission in the Army was under no circumstances entitled to pay over and above that of his grade. If an officer of the Army accepts a civil trust for the purpose merely of getting a higher salary, let him resign his commission in the Army and then accept the salary of the civilian. I know Major Lydecker. There is no man in the corps that I have a higher respect for than for him. He comes from the State where I reside. He has performed important duties there, duties much more important than the duties he is required to perform here; a trust much higher, with much more money to disburse, and where he has more responsibility than he has here. He performed just such duties except the civil part as he will perform here. Why did he leave those duties in Chicago and come to Washington City? Is it for the salary?"

Mr. Harris contended that he came under orders, but Mr. Logan answered that the office was one to which he was nominated and confirmed, and he was not bound to accept it. "A few years ago," continued Mr. Logan:

An attempt was made to make the retired officers of the Army the foreign ministers of this country, and an attempt was made to detail them at the head of bureaus in the Treasury Department, and it was absolutely done; and I myself introduced a proposition that went through Congress providing that officers of the Army should not perform civil service; that they should perform military service; but since that these exceptions have been made in Congress, detailing them for civil service by act of Congress. Eight or ten years ago a law was passed by Congress prohibiting them from performing civil duties as civil officers, and I introduced that bill for the purpose of preventing their being detailed at the head of bureaus in the Treasury Department, which had commenced under one of the Secretaries of the Treasury; and it that theory had gone on they would have headed every civil department of this Government in a few years. I introduced a bill that was passed almost unanimously by Congress to prevent that thing. Since then the acts which have been mentioned here have been passed as special acts, applying specially to the District of Columbia, to the Mississippi River Commission, and a few other commissions, and the very moment you pass a bill giving this man this extra pay, every one of these other officers will come and ask the same thing. And why should they not? They are just as much entitled to it as he.

Let me go a little further. I wish to show the Senator from Tennessee some of the troubles we have had in reference to exactly such laws. A few years ago, over my protest in the Senate, as some Senators will remember, a provision was inserted in an appropriation bill by the Committee on Appropriations to give a man who was then a lieutenant, in the War Department, having as a part of his duty the examination of certain claims, the pay of a captain. They made the law apply to him absolutely. So that man was in the War Department for seventeen years, and no Secretary of War ever had power to order him to his regiment. We repealed the very clause itself at this session in the appropriation bill for the Army that passed the other day, repealing that provision of the law that applied to that person who had been there for seventeen years. A few days ago the Secretary of War relieved him, and relieved him after consultation, and ordered him to his regiment. He has not gone yet. I do not presume he ever will go. He will resign before he will do it.

He felt "grieved" to object and protest against this thing of raising the salary of Army officers when they are appointed to perform civil duties.

"There is not an Army officer," he declared, "in the United States of America to-day that would not thank you to detail him to Washington city to perform duty, on his regular salary. It is a favorite service, and so considered by the Army and the Navy, and the very moment you get them here you commence piling on the salary. You may notice that at nearly every session of Congress a bill or a resolution is introduced or an amendment is offered to some bill, and I call your attention now to the way it reads: 'It is provided, That all officers detailed in the Signal Corps,' or in some other service, 'at Washington city shall receive cavalry officer's pay.' You see that every session of Congress. A man first gets himself detailed to Washington city, because it is a pleasant place to live. He is an infantry officer. The next attempt is to raise his salary to that of a cavalry officer, and you find on your statute-books to-day clauses of that kind applying to officers in Washington. They get themselves detailed here and then get something slipped through Congress to give them the salary of a cavalry officer. I have been in a position where I have had to notice these things, and I have opposed them wherever they came up, but Congress occasionally and

very frequently pays no attention to what we say about these things, and passes the bills because it knows so much more about military affairs than those who are directly connected with the duty of looking after such matters in the Senate or in the House, and Congress goes right along without paying attention to them. I can turn to statute after statute of that kind that has been passed over the head of the Military Committee. When you do it you are only encouraging men to come here and then increase their salaries after they come."

The clause giving the increased salary was stricken out by a vote of 32 yeas to 22 nays.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, June 16.

Cadet Engineer Arthur H. Clarke, who successfully passed at the graduating exercises at the Naval Academy last week, is in town. He is a son of Mr. Henry W. Clarke, of this city.

Capt. J. M. Jacques, one of the best known officers of the Rhode Island militia, is seriously ill at his residence in this city. He cannot recover.

Lieut. T. C. McLean, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the Torpedo Station as an instructor. This officer has an excellent record at the station not only as a student but as an instructor and as an inventor as well.

Chaplain Richard Hayward, U. S. N., officiated at All Saints Chapel on Sunday.

Some interesting experiments with the electric light are nightly made at the Torpedo Station.

The officers of the Torpedo Station, Fort Adams and of the training fleet, have been invited to take part in the Fourth of July celebration in this city. The troops from Fort Adams and the boys and marines from the training fleet will form a part of the procession.

Rear-Admiral Steadman, U. S. N. (retired), has arrived at the Cooper cottage on Bellevue avenue for the season.

The family of Dr. W. T. Simon, U. S. N., the surgeon at the Torpedo Station, are at Philadelphia.

Rear-Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., and Ensign Deering, U. S. N., were in town on Tuesday.

Dr. J. S. Knight, U. S. N., officially reported for duty on board of the *Albatross* on Tuesday, he being accompanied by Dr. Kershner, his predecessor, who has returned to his special duties in New York.

Col. John C. Seabury, of Governor Littlefield's staff, has returned here from a visit to North Carolina.

Lieut. R. C. Derby, U. S. N., has arrived at his cottage at this place.

The widow of the late Capt. K. Randolph Breese, U. S. N., has rented her handsome cottage on Francis street and Everett Place to Mr. E. Ely Goddard, of Ely, Vermont.

Capt. M. C. Marin, U. S. N., is one of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to assess the damages on the land confiscated by Mr. G. H. Norman for the city's water supply.

Third Lieut. D. P. Foley has been detached from the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter* and ordered to the *S. P. Chase* at New Bedford which has started on her annual practice cruise.

On Sunday, by order of Capt. Gillis, Lieut. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., J. F. Sullivan and Jerry Troy were "called" on the *New Hampshire*, and on behalf of the Secretary of the Navy were presented with medals for their bravery in saving the life of Francis T. Price, an apprentice boy, who fell overboard from that vessel as announced in this correspondence several weeks ago. The lad owes his life to the recipients of the medals and he fully appreciates the fact. The medals have been greatly admired.

The officers of the French ram *Chasseur* have been most hospitably entertained at Bristol where her officers have been inspecting the vidette boats which have been built at that place for the French government. It was found necessary to decline several invitations from the good people of that town.

The Newport rifle team at a recent match with the Fort Adams team beat the latter, the total score standing 339 to 310. The Newport team allowed their opponents 16 which would make the latter's score stand 326. The conditions were 200 yards, off hand, 10 shots each. There were eight marksmen in each team.

James M. Jacques has been elected captain, P. F. Schneider first lieutenant, and W. J. P. Northup second lieutenant of the Newport Light Infantry.

The boys of the *New Hampshire* have received some valuable reading matter from Mr. William Carry, of this city.

Lieutenant-Commander Steadman (on the retired list of the Navy) was instrumental a few days ago in saving the life of an 8 year old lad who with his father were capized in the harbor. The father placed the boy on his back and tried to make for the wharf, but his strength giving out he sank and was drowned. Mr. Steadman and a boatman were equal to the emergency and saved the boy just before it was too late.

The Rhode Island Legislature authorizes the city of Newport to appropriate \$5,000 for the erection of a statue to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the "hero of the battle of Lake Erie."

An addition, 100 feet long by 25 feet in width, is being added to the Government breakwater at this place.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M. K. asks: "Did the 9th Army Corps have a badge during the War? Ans.—Yes. Device, anchor on a shield, crossed by a cannon. Color, 1st Division red, 2d white, 3d blue, 4th green, 5th orange.

NATIONAL GUARD asks: Is it correct, from a military point of view, for a regiment to parade, wearing helmets without the chin straps? I am under the impression that it is quite incorrect. I have noticed that the regulars and West Point cadets always wear the chin straps. Also that in the European armies the strap and chain are always worn. One of our city regiments paraded on Decoration Day, wearing helmets with no strap and chain, and their headpieces looked quite unfinished on that account. Ans.—It is undoubtedly correct, that on all parades where the helmet is worn, the latter should have chin strap and other ornaments pertaining to it, on.

INQUIRY asks: 1. What is the maximum age at which a student is admitted to West Point? 2. Have any exceptions ever been made in regard to age? 3. What studies must one be proficient in to pass the preliminary examination? 4. How can one get an appointment at large? Ans.—1. Twenty-two, ordinarily, but in case of service of not less than a year in Volunteers or Regular Army, 24. The age is fixed by law. See sec. 1318 Rev. Stat. 2. None that we are aware of. 3. Reading, writing and arithmetic; grammar, geography, history, particularly of the U. S., etc. 4. Appointments at large are specially conferred by the President of the United States.

G. F. W. asks: "What studies should a young man with a fair common school education pursue to qualify him for examination for a commission in the Army? Ans.—Try and master a thorough English education in all its branches—history, geography, mathematics, etc. The examination does not go much, if any, beyond that.

OLD SOLDIER asks: What became of General Sherman's bill,

placing old soldiers in charge of forts, with rank and pay? Ans.—We do not recall such a bill, but there was, some years ago, a proposition to provide for old soldiers in the way you mention, but seems to have dropped out of sight.

CORPORAL asks: What are the requirements for an enlisted man to get a commission, and to whom should application in the matter be made? Ans.—We can refer you to nothing better than pars. 23 to 35, Army Regulations of 1881, (pages 11 and 12); also to the files of the JOURNAL, which time and again have given full information on the subject.

INQUIRY asks: 1. Are there any catch-questions asked at the examination of candidates for Annapolis? 2. Is there a torpedo station at Newport, and are persons allowed to visit it? 3. Is there a navy-yard or naval station at New London? Ans.—No. All questions asked are plain and straightforward, and capable of solution by those having the capacity. 2. There is; admission may be had, subject to certain restrictions. 3. Yes.

SIXTH asks: Supposing a line officer (a captain) resigns to accept a commission as a field officer, and is commissioned and serves as such for a time; he then resigns this commission to accept the captaincy of the same company he previously resigned from, is there any law or custom, either in the Regular Army or National Guard, authorizing or allowing the giving him rank as captain from the date of his original commission as captain. Ans.—An officer in the National Guard who resigns under the circumstances stated, loses his rank and becomes a civilian, and on his re-entry into the military service as captain should take his place at the foot of the list of captains.

C. P. asks: When were explosive shells and shell-guns introduced into the United States Navy, and what vessels were first armed with them? Ans.—According to *Meyer's Technologie des Armes de Feu*, as quoted by General F. V. Hagner, U. S. A., as early as 1815, "Very good results were obtained from the use of ovoidal (spherico-cylindrical) percussion shells, of the calibre of 100, which were fired from a kind of cannonade, designed by the name of Columbiad." He also mentions, under date of 1815, "the explosion of an English vessel, hit by an American shell, before New York." Halleck states that the description of one of Colonel Bomford's Columbiads which was at Governor's Island, New York harbor, was taken to France by a young French officer, and thus fell into the hands of Gen. Paixhan, who immediately introduced them into the French service. Experiments with the Paixhan, or shell gun, in the United States Navy, appear to have commenced about 1840. During that year the steam frigate *Fulton*, Captain Perry, was engaged in experimenting with them. The navy commissioners reported, in December, 1840, that the experiments recently made with guns of large calibre, and with shells fired from large guns, had furnished data which would justify the collection of a sufficient number of these to place our vessels upon an equality of armament with those of other nations, and it was proposed to make the collection soon. In December 1841, the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, said preliminary steps had been taken to secure a large addition to the cannon of the Navy, and particularly with reference to the Paixhan gun and shells. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in November, 1842, in his annual report, says: "Under the administration of the late Board of Navy Commissioners, contracts were entered into, which, by their terms, are to be completed by the 31st of January, 1843—50 19-inch, 200 8-inch Paixhan guns, and for a proportionate number of shells and shot." The subject of shells appears to have been entertained as early as 1836-37, by the Navy Commissioners, and some ordered to be manufactured at a foundry in Georgetown, D. C. We are unable to ascertain the names of the first vessels that were provided with shell guns.

NEXT-A-PAGE asks: Why left foot foremost? page 1049, answer to correspondent from Elmira. Jan's the true reason that when cadenced step was introduced, music was connected with it, and wasn't that foot used for the heavy beat of the measure, which the musician uses for marking his time while bearing most of his weight on the stronger leg? There is a stronger leg. Watch a clog dancer, and, indeed, a ballet dancer, and you'll find that their *lours de force* are preferred with, or on, the right rather than the left leg. At the cautionary command, "feel the weight of the body on the right leg," etc.—Habit. Ans.—This is, no doubt, one reason why a habit acquired in early warfare has been perpetuated, but we still think our explanation of the origin of the habit is correct. If our correspondent don't agree, perhaps with the aid of some spiritualist he may be able to interview a departed warrior of early days and get his opinion.

MUSKETEER asks: Where can I procure a copy of a publication called, "Notes on the Colors of the National Guard," (7th regiment), by Asher Taylor, which was at one time in circulation, but which I now find difficulty in procuring? Ans.—The book referred to is rare and difficult to obtain. The edition was very small, and the copies were all placed among prominent officers and members of the 7th regiment, who would not be likely to part with them. The sale of a private library or some other such circumstance might bring a copy into the book market.

C. A. M. asks: 1. How should I address a letter to the Secretary of the Navy to obtain information concerning cadet engineers? 2. Where can I get information concerning the Revenue Marine Service? 3. What are the wages of shipwrights in the Navy, and how long do they remain in that position before being promoted to assistant naval constructors? 4. Do they take apprentices? 5. Where is there a place in which apprentices to engineering are taken? ANSWER.—1. Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. 2. Chief Clerk, Revenue Marine Bureau, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. 3. Three dollars and twenty-six cents a day. Wages are regulated by those for similar employees in private establishments. No particular time. Must not be less than 24 nor more than 30 years of age, for appointment as assistant naval constructors; must pass examination and furnish evidence of being a shipwright by profession. 4. Yes. But there is seldom an opportunity on account of the scarcity of funds and work. Each department of the yard is allowed a certain number of apprentices. Age, between 15 and 17. They pass an examination. 5. In each yard. There are generally from ten to a dozen qualified candidates waiting for a chance for employment, in turn.

THE St. James's Gazette of May 30 says: "An extraordinary story of Russian corruption was told at a trial, of which the result is not yet known, at St. Petersburg the other day. The accused was Private Councillor Busch, Director-General of the Medical Department of the navy, who was charged with having received bribes from the officers of his department for their promotion. One hundred and twenty-six navy surgeons came forward as witnesses, eighty-six of whom testified that the practice of paying the head of the department for promotions had been in existence for many years, and that Dr. Busch never promoted a surgeon without receiving payment in cash or by promissory note. One of the witnesses alleged that he had to make two such payments—one of 300 roubles in 1874 for his first promotion, and another of 1,500 for permission to be transferred from the army to the navy. It also appeared that in 1877 a young surgeon was appointed to a higher position by the Governor of Cronstadt; and that Dr. Busch, on hearing of this, threatened to cancel the appointment unless the surgeon would pay him 4,000 roubles. The surgeon then paid Dr. Busch 3,100 roubles, and was allowed to keep his appointment."

THE force to be gathered together at Aldershot at the end of next month for the autumn manoeuvres will exceed in numbers any that has previously assembled at the camp. On the last occasion, in 1875, when two army corps, commanded by Sir Henry de Bathe and Sir John Douglas respectively, were pitted against each other, nearly 80,000 men marched past at the conclusion of the manoeuvres, and it is expected that a much larger force will be reviewed early in August, when the coming field operations will be brought to a close.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## PARADE GROUND FOR NEW YORK CITY.

It is not quite five years since the July riots in 1877, when New York City was saved from untold misery and the loss of millions of money and many valuable lives by the presence and prompt action of the city regiments, and then the value of the latter was, at least for the time being, in some measure recognized. Yet, no sooner had the danger passed than the interest temporarily aroused subsided again into the usual apathy. As a result a number of the regiments are at present not only suffering from insufficient armory facilities, but all are deprived of the means of going through the field drill necessary under the modern requirements of a thorough military training. The liberality on the part of our Park Commissioners, who deny the New York regiments the use of the grounds in Central Park for their annual inspection, furnishes a contrast to the stand taken by the Brooklyn authorities in this matter which speaks for itself. Several regiments some time ago received peremptory orders to prepare for their annual inspection on "grounds suitable for field manoeuvres," but where and how these "grounds" were to be obtained was not pointed out in the order. It is true Major-General Shaler, comd'g the 1st Division, received permission from the Brooklyn authorities to use their parade ground for the purpose, but this settled only half of the difficulty. The cost of transportation, which was not provided for in the order, and the difficulty of access and long time to be lost in travelling by troops stationed far uptown in New York City to Prospect Park, are two important elements to be considered in the matter. The exchequer of some of the regiments is hardly in the condition to stand the necessary expense for this purpose, and it is a sure fact that half of the men would be fatigued before reaching the ground and before the commencement of the exercises for which they were ordered out. These are the objections to Prospect Park. However, orders have to be obeyed, and one regiment has hired the Polo Grounds at a high expense, another intends to be inspected at Staten Island, another will go to Governor's Island, while one which has no funds available for transportation has ordered the muster to take place on 94th street. All are dissatisfied with the arrangements made and claim that the city ought to furnish them with proper grounds to drill on. This is the state of affairs, and a very discreditable one at that for a city which will soon number one and a half million of inhabitants and claims not only to be the most enterprising, but also the richest on this continent. Is it not time that this grievance of the National Guard were looked into and remedied?

## THE STATE CAMP.

S. O., No. 83, from A. G. O., making the final arrangement and details for the encampment has just been issued. It contains but little in addition to what has already been made public. On arrival at camp regiments must report for special orders to the adjutant-general or staff officer on duty at camp, and on return to their armories they must report to the general commanding their brigade. Requisition for transportation must be made on Gen. Wylie direct. Organizations at camp will be furnished with three meals a day—breakfast, dinner, and supper—of good and wholesome food, and in addition a pint of coffee and six ounces of bread to each officer and man before early drill. Muster will take place as follows:

23d regt., July 4, at 9 A. M.; 12th regt., July 12; 11th regt., July 18; 8th regt. and 2d and 11th sep. companies, July 22; 47th regt. and 17th sep. company, July 27, and 22d regt., Aug. 2, at 3.30 P. M.

On Sunday no duty except guard. Organizations at camp are under exclusive orders of the commander-in-chief.

The levelling of the ground on which tents are to be erected has already been completed, and the packing up of tents will begin on Monday, June 19. The whole is expected to be ready for occupancy on June 15.

The following list of calls contained in G. O., No. 5, of Feb. 20, the publication of which in the JOURNAL at the time of issue of the order was deferred until matters should become finally settled, shows the daily routine of duty:

## REVEILLE.

First or Musicians' Call—To be sounded by a musician of the guard; if a bugler, he will sound "assembly of trumpeters;" if a drummer, "drummer's call;" 5.30 A. M.

At this call all the musicians, including band, assemble at such place as has been previously designated by the commanding officer, usually the centre of the parade ground, or near the flag-staff, where there is one.

Reveille—By all the musicians; drummers and fife first, then buglers, then the band; 5.45 A. M.

Assembly—By all the field musicians, immediately after the close of the Reveille. Companies form at the first beat, and the roll is called after the last beat.

Immediately after the call the company quarters and grounds are policed.

## BREAKFAST.

Sick Call—By the musicians of the guard; 6.15 A. M.

First sergeants form their sick in a squad and march them to the hospital for medical attendance.

Immediately after sick call a cup of coffee and slice of bread will be issued to each man.

## COMPANY DRILL.

First or Musicians' Call—By a musician of the guard; 6.50 A. M.

Drill Call—By all the field musicians, for company drill, 7 A. M.

Assembly—By all the field musicians; companies form for drill and roll is called; musicians form for practice; immediately after drill call.

Recall from Drill—By a musician of the guard, 8.10 A. M.

## BREAKFAST.

Breakfast Call—By the musicians of the guard; companies are formed and marched to breakfast, 8.30 A. M.

## GUARD MOUNTING.

First or Musicians' Call—By a musician of the band; all musicians assemble; 8.50 A. M.

Assembly—By all the field musicians; guard details fall in and form; the band marches on; 9 A. M.

Adjutant's Call—By all the field musicians, followed by a march by them or the band; 9.10 A. M.

## BATTALION DRILL.

First or Musicians' Call—By a musician of the guard; 9.50 A. M.

Drill Call—By all the field musicians; 10 A. M.

Assembly—Formation of companies and roll call immediately after drill call.

Adjutant's Call—For formation of battalion, followed by a march by the field music or band; 10.10 A. M.

There will be an intermission of half an hour during the drill.

Recall from Drill—By a musician of the guard, 1 P. M.

## ORDERLY HOUR.

First Sergeants' Call—By a musician of the guard, 1.15 P. M., when the first sergeants will repair to the adjutant's office to obtain their morning reports, orders, details, etc. The morning reports should be handed in the adjutant's office before 8 o'clock, or as soon as possible before guard mounting.

## DINNER.

First Call—By a musician of the guard, 1.30 P. M.

Dinner Call—By all the field musicians, 1.40 P. M.

Assembly—For companies to form and to march to dinner immediately after dinner call.

## SUPPER.

Supper Call—By the musicians of the guard at such hour as the commanding officer may direct. Companies are formed and marched to supper.

First Call—By a musician of the guard forty-five minutes before sunset.

Assembly—By all the field musicians. Companies form and roll is called.

Adjutant's Call—If dress parade take place by all the field musicians, when the adjutant and sergeant-major, the companies and band parade, the latter playing march on thirty minutes before sunset.

## RETREAT.

Retreat—By all the musicians, drummers and fife first, buglers next and band last, at such time as the last strain will sound at sunset.

## TATTOO.

First Call—Fifteen minutes before tattoo. Tattoo by all the musicians, drummers and fife; then buglers, closing with the band; 9.45 P. M.

## TAPS.

5 Taps—Drum, followed by bugle, when lights must be put out unless specially permitted by commanding officer; 10.30 P. M.

OLD GUARD—Major George W. McLean.—According to the custom of the historic "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston, whose origin dates back to 1638, they again invited their friends, the Old Guard, of New York City, to the celebration of their anniversary. In response to which a delegation, consisting of Major G. W. McLean, Adjutant Fuller, ex-Adjutant Martine, Capt. Paris, and Lieutenants, Belton, Witthaus and McMurray, left New York, June 3d, and arrived in Boston on Sunday morning, June 4, taking quarters at the Parker House. Hospitality was opened at noon by the visit of a delegation of Worcester Continentals, consisting of Quartermaster W. D. Holbrook, Capt. F. W. Wellington, Lieutenants G. F. Hewett, H. L. Stockwell, W. G. Strong and E. W. Sweet, who took the New York delegation to a sumptuous lunch at Young's Hotel, after which all participated in a pleasant drive to Point Shirley, and one of Taft's renowned game dinners, the usual round of speeches and recitations following. Conspicuous among the "poets" was Lieut. Belton, of the Old Guard, whose effusions on "Owls of the North," and "Humming Birds in a Nuthell," took the warriors assembled by storm. The sealing of a "Century box," was one of the most pleasant recollections of the day. The company returned to the "Hub" by bright moonlight, and the day was brought to a close by Lieut. Belton's recitation, "The Snark."

The real event of the trip, the 244th anniversary of the Ancients, took place on Monday, the 4th, and was as usual begun with a parade through the city to the Hollis Street Church, where the annual sermon, by the Rev. E. C. Bolles, a very able and soul stirring piece of oratory was listened to with great interest by the assembly. The Old Guard in the parade occupied a position on the staff of the commander, W. H. Cundy. The traditional shower, which has been omitted only twice during all the 244 anniversaries of the Ancients, made its appearance just before the conclusion of the sermon, and delayed the march to the "Cradle of Liberty," Faneuil Hall, for a short time. However, as soon as the shower, which was drenching, but short, passed over, the march was resumed, and on arrival at Faneuil Hall about 400 sat down to the banquet, during which the company was addressed by Governor Long, Capt. Cundy, Major Ger. Banks, Major Stevens, Capt. Arthur Morris, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, Major George S. Merrill, and General A. P. Martin, as well as by Major George W. McLean and Lieut. H. McMurray, of the Old Guard, New York, and Col. W. S. Hopkins, of the Worcester Continentals.

Every heart was stirred when Post Commander Colonel Wilder, 86 years of age, addressed the gathering, and in a speech delivered in a tremulous and tottering voice, referred to the time, 25 years ago, when he commanded the A. and H. A. Co., and wound up by giving them his blessing in the following beautiful verse:

God bless our old corps! long may it stand,  
In history and name, a power in our land;  
High lift its banner in age as in youth,  
The Ensign of Freedom, Justice and Truth—  
In honor and glory, both near and afar,  
While the earth yields a fruit, or the heavens wear a star.

At 5 P. M., when the banquet was concluded, march resumed for the Common, where the command arrived amidst the roar of artillery, and after passing in review before Governor Long, the "Ancients" in very short time elected their officers for the coming year.

Early in the evening the Old Guard were entertained by the new commander, Capt. John Mack, at the Suffolk Club, and later a Mr. Davis, of Birmingham, England, gave a reception in their honor at the Parker House. Tuesday and Wednesday passed between entertainment and receptions, and on Wednesday evening the delegation started for New York, where they arrived bright and early Thursday morning, being met at the pier by Capt. L. D. Buckley, Lieutenants F. S. Belton and J. W. Robertson, and Sergt. Morgan Robertson, who breakfasted their returning comrades at the Astor House, this city, and thus ended one of the pleasantest and best remembered trips made by any Old Guard delegation.

NEW YORK.—The 2d Battery, Capt. F. P. Earle, in Battery Orders No. 9, of June 8, 1882, is directed to parade for inspection and muster at Prospect Park parade ground, on Friday, June 23, 1882. This battery is now in a high state of efficiency and discipline under the energetic management of Capt. Earle, and has won many golden opinions lately for their handsome appearance and precise drill. Officers, men, horses, and pieces looked particularly well on Decoration Day.

As there seems to be some diversity in the manner of opening boxes at inspection, and instructions in regard thereto seem not to be generally understood, we publish the following decision of the Adjutant-General, given in S. O. 157, of August 13, 1880: Supplemental to tactical instructions, when the knapsack is along, the cartridge-box will be worn on the waist belt, in front of the right hip. In this case the command "open boxes" to be executed with the left hand, holding down the flap, and close as soon as inspected and resume position of order arms.

Mr. Roosevelt, the author of the celebrated ode, has decided to add practice to theory by entering the National Guard. He is a candidate for 2d lieutenant in Co. B, 8th regiment, and stands every chance of being elected.

Surgeon J. J. Bryant, of the 71st regiment, will be detailed as post surgeon of the camp at Peekskill while it is occupied by the troops.

Regiments going into camp will be exempt from rifle practice this season.

A correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from Buffalo writes: Our new armory (really, a handsome front built on the old brick drill floor), while not large nor so elaborate as that of our fortunate comrades of the 7th (whom we expect to welcome to Buffalo on July 4), is still admirably adapted to the needs of the regiment. The fair with which we propose to inaugurate our occupancy of the armory will open on June 19. The "Knapsack" will be published daily—5,000 copies first day, and 3,000 a day thereafter. Besides the usual matter in a paper of the kind,

contributions will appear from well known military men. We shall endeavor to make the short life of the "Knapsack" of some value to its readers.

Co. K, 23d regiment, has affiliated with the National Republican Association.

Capt. Geo. Looser, of the 11th regiment, has been placed in arrest by Colonel Uebekant for disobedience on Decoration Day, when he was directed to consolidate his company with Co. F, Captain Warren. Instead of obeying the order he left the ranks and went home, and subsequently disregarded an order directing him to report at the armory.

The resignation of Asst. Surg. G. K. Butler, 47th regiment, has been accepted.

The 47th are clearing their ranks of worthless members. Co. F, at the regular monthly meeting, on June 12, expelled a number for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines.

The date fixed for the rifle practice of the 47th regiment at Creedmoor, has been postponed till some time in July.

The 1st New York Battery, Capt. Hoelsie, will be mustered at Prospect Park on June 23.

The 5th Battery, of Syracuse, Capt. M. Auer, turned out for parade on June 12, in fatigue uniform and white gloves. The battery, at 7 A. M., moved to Oran, where a series of exercises and target practice took place, and at 3 P. M. started on its return to the city.

The 4th Battery, of Troy, drilled on Monday evening, June 12.

The Citizen Corps, Troy, turned out with 74 officers and men at their drill, Tuesday night, June 6. On Thursday, June 15, they had their annual parade, company, battalion and skirmish drill on Washington square. The last working drill took place Tuesday evening, June 13. The company is in excellent condition with 103 officers and men on the rolls.

The Albany Academy Cadets had a competitive drill and review on Tuesday afternoon, June 13. Capt. Charles L. Davis, U. S. A., and Majors H. C. Stackpole and Lewis Balob, of the 10th battalion, acted as judges.

Capt. Steenberg, commanding the 4th Battery, has dropped from his rolls 25 undesirable members of the battery.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The annual spring drill of the 9th regiment came off on Boston Common, on Thursday, June 8. The command turned out with 30 officers and 319 men. The day's work proved a satisfactory one in every respect, the evolutions and behavior of the men were in every way creditable, a fact which was acknowledged by Col. Strachan in his address which he made to the regiment before dismissal. He complimented the men on their drill and discipline, which he said was equal to that of any organization of the State, and concluded as follows: "I thank the officers and men for what they have done to-day, and I want them to continue the good work begun, and as this fall encampment will be my last one with the regiment as its commander, it is my earnest wish that the command shall so conduct itself that when the work of that encampment is over it may be the equal if not the superior of any regiment in the country." The compliments were well deserved, as the men not only drilled well but submitted to all orders in a soldierly manner, kept silence and steadiness in ranks and refrained entirely from straggling, and it must be taken into consideration that under the censure and restraint which had been imposed on the regiment during the winter, on account of the occurrences during the Yorktown trip, very little army exercises were held.

The following is a summary of the manoeuvres: Assembly had been ordered for 10 A. M. Nearly all the companies anticipated the time, Co. F, Capt. Dolan, arriving as early as 9.15 A. M., followed by the remaining companies in the following order, B, A, E, D, G, H and C, all in full dress and heavy marching order. The duties of the day opened with guard mounting, participated in by a detail of two lieutenants, two sergeants, three corporals, and 49 men, in full dress, while the remainder of the regiment on arrival on the drill ground had taken off their knapsacks and dress uniform, replacing the latter with their fatigue dress. Formation of details for guard mounting had to be repeated before some of the sergeants performed it correctly, after which the ceremony passed off in tolerably fair manner. The companies during this time were taking their preliminary exercises in marching and the manual, which they kept up till adjutant's call for formation for battalion drill, which sounded shortly after guard mounting, and was responded to promptly by all except the three right companies who were somewhat dilatory. Battalion drill began with the firings, which, after a somewhat ragged execution during the initial volleys, soon settled down to a more harmonious working, and ended in very good style. After this the companies were equalized for the marching drill, which comprised the following manoeuvres: Changes of front, formation of line by two movements, close column of divisions, followed by deployment into line faced to the rear, marches in company and division column, wheels into line, formation of line right in front from column of companies and divisions, closings in mass, etc. In the beginning guides showed their inexperience as well as junior officers in command of companies, but after awhile things settled down and movements were executed promptly and smoothly. The greatest trouble was to get some of the commands to halt promptly at the command, but the colonel repeated movements until executed satisfactorily. The drill at 12.45 P. M., when the command was dismissed for dinner might be called quite a good battalion drill. After dinner, at 2 P. M., another guard mounting took place, the formation of which on account of the shortcomings of some of the sergeants, had to be repeated the same as in the forenoon. The old guard was duly relieved, and the men, after putting on their fatigue dress fell in with their companies for the afternoon battalion drill, which began with a well executed firing with blank cartridge, followed by a series of manoeuvres, which lasted about an hour, during which all showed the beneficial effects derived from the morning's work. A skirmish drill, which especially, so far as the rallies are concerned, was a success, and followed by a few more battalion exercises, closed the drill, and the men having been allowed a short time to put on their full dress uniform, were again ordered to fall in for dress parade, which was formed in excellent style, and carried through in a manner reflecting the highest credit on all who took part in it. Especially was the manual executed in superior style. The exercises concluded with a wheel into column of companies for muster, the result of which is shown in the figures given in the beginning of this article.

The regiment performed a hard day's work in a very creditable manner.

The 11th regiment Veteran Association will hold their 21st anniversary of their departure to the war June 29th.

The seventh annual reunion of the 45th Massachusetts regiment will be held on June 22d at the St. Leonard Hotel, Winthrop Beach. The following is the committee of arrangements: W. B. Stacey, Company A.; C. E. C. Brock, Co. B.; R. P. Barry, Co. D.; W. H. Symes, Co. E.; A. W. Mann, Co. A.; R. W. Storer, Co. G.

Battery B, Light Artillery of Worcester, had its annual spring drill on Friday, June 9th, at Shrewsbury, with a rather small attendance, only about 60 officers and men be-



ing present. The company left the armory about 9.30 A. M., and began its work after arrival on the field. Nearly all the horses were green, yet the evolutions performed were of a very creditable order. The drill, which had commenced at 11 o'clock, was stopped at 12.50, when the horses went into park and the men to their dinner. After dinner another drill, which included firing with blank cartridges, took place, after which the battery passed in review in excellent style before General Wales, who with Adjutant General Berry and a number of other officers was on the ground to watch the proceedings. Muster, which terminated at 5 P. M., closed the exercises of the day. The battery had nearly a full complement of new officers, and if this fact is considered it is no more than just to state that the battery deserves much credit for the manner in which it acquitted itself of its task on the present occasion.

**SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.**—Col. J. Cavanagh.—G. O., No. 9, June 6, directs the regiment to parade for inspection and muster to Staten Island on Wednesday, June 21. In congratulating the officers and soldiers of the several companies for their magnificent appearance and discipline on last Decoration Day, the Colonel reminds every member that this parade for inspection and muster will be the most important the regiment has ever made, and in view of the Military Code being approved by the Commander-in-Chief, each member absent will reduce the regimental fund \$10. Hereafter the non-commissioned staff will assemble at the headquarters on Tuesday of each week, from 8 to 10 o'clock, P. M., which night is set apart for the transaction of official business.

**NINTH NEW YORK.**—Col. W. Seward, Jr.—G. O., No. 9, June 7, directs the regiment to parade for annual muster and inspection on Tuesday, June 20. Roll call (at armory), 1 o'clock, P. M. Line will be formed in East 34th street, right resting on Park avenue, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

**EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—Col. G. D. Scott.—Col. Scott, who has been working for a long time with energy for the interest of his command against heavy odds, will find some satisfaction in the fact that his regiment will be the first to wear the new service uniform which now meets with general approval. Every man will be fitted out with his new suit by the time the regiment goes into camp. The 2d Separate Company of Auburn, Capt. Kirby, will accompany the 8th regiment into camp to the tune of 50 or 60 men strong, and will form a part of the regiment for the time being. This company will also be equipped with the service uniform in proper time to wear it in camp. It is probable that still another separate company will go with the 8th, which will swell the regiment to a quite respectable size.

**SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.**—Colonel Richard Vose.—Col. Vose's request for a postponement of the rifle practice of the 71st at Creedmoor, on account of the frequent calls for assembly of the regiment of late, has been granted, and the days have been fixed as follows: 1st general practice, July 21, and 2d, Sept. 8. The request to muster the 71st on Governor's Island has been granted by Gen. Hancock.

**THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.**—Col. D. E. Austen.—Drills and parades in this regiment are for the present suspended and the next turnout on the tapis is the shooting day at Creedmoor on June 23d, when the regiment is ordered to assemble at the Armory at 7.15 A. M. in fatigue uniform, knapsacks with overcoats rolled thereon and one day's cooked rations. Officers are recommended to hold special company drills for instruction in volley and file firing under Brigade Order No. 4. In G. O. No. 7, of June 12, Col. Austen states: "The command is congratulated on its increased efficiency at the inspection on the 7th inst., as noted by the Inspector General of the State. The following extract from the Army and Navy Journal, which is recognized as the leading authority in the United States upon military affairs, is published to the command as an incentive to continued effort to maintain the drill and discipline of the command by attendance on every occasion of duty and the observance of every obligation devolving upon a soldier, as well as to put forth renewed efforts to increase the membership to the maximum number."

"The battalion drill was a handsome performance, and the manner in which the men handle their pieces deserves particular credit. The 13th looked well, marched with excellent alignment, step and distances, without a break, and receiving the lion's share of the applause, which they well deserved. This was undoubtedly the best looking organization in the review."

Business meetings at headquarters will be held on Fridays, July 14, 23 and August 11 and 25.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Col. Emmons Clark.—This regiment turned out with 526 officers and men for target practice at Creedmoor on Thursday, June 8, leaving the armory at 7 A. M. and returning at 9 P. M. This was the largest force which ever assembled at Creedmoor on one day, and it was quite a hard piece of work to put all the men through the practice, a task which was not accomplished till the evening had begun to fall. The firing did not reach the usual figure of merit of the regiment, and the percentage of those who qualified as marksmen fell somewhat below that of previous years. The day was not at all favorable, a disagreeable, puffy wind, which became quite strong about noon, blew across the field of fire all day; the number of markers was insufficient, scorers were inexperienced, all the arrangements seemed to be crude, and all these circumstances taken together produced a state of undue hurry on the part of everybody.

Gen. Fitzgerald, with a number of his staff officers, was present and took his turn at the firing.

The following are the names of those qualifying and their scores at 200 and 500 yards:

Brig-Gen. Fitzgerald, 21 and 8; Lieut. Freeman, staff 2d Brigade, 13, 12; Adj. Baco, 16, 12; Commissary Covell, 19, 11; Surg. Stimpson, 15, 13; Ord. Sergt. Coughtry, 17, 16; Sergt. Long, 19, 6; 2d Lieut. Palmer, 18, 10; Capt. Conover, 16, 12; Capt. Appleton, 13, 14; Lieut. Rand, 21, 6.

Company A.—Priv. Thompson, 17, 11; Sergt. Stanton, 14, 14; Priv. French, 15, 11.

Company B.—Privates Polts, 17, 12; Sherman, 11, 16; Lore, 14, 11; Baker, 17, 13; Barretto, 11, 15; Barnes, 16, 14; Corpl. Buckman, 12, 20; Privates Carleton, 19, 13; Flanagan, 10, 18; Sergt. Bostwick, 21, 15; Privates Mayo, 12, 16; Poase, 15, 10; Wilson, 16, 11; Black, H. V., 17, 16; Black, J. V., 17, 16; Sergt. Nesbitt, 16, 9; Privates Baker, 17, 19; Happy, 19, 10.

Company C.—Privates Fox, 13, 14; Reed, 15, 14; Reeve, 15, 17; Hamilton, 15, 13; Kennedy, 19, 15; Lamb, 13, 14; Hall, 14, 12; Heiser, 20, 8; Hopkins, 17, 19; Egan, 14, 16; Knowles, 10, 13; Buchanan, 16, 20; 1st Sergt. McLewee, 20, 18; Sergt. Wilson, 11, 19; Gillies, 13, 14; McNicol, 19, 19; Corpl. Walden, 20, 10; Privates Bruce, 16, 11; Bertrand, 18, 17; Cutler, 17, 12; Davidson, 17, 13; Dugan, 18, 19; Garrison, 17, 12; Guerra, 11, 13; Oates, 13, 14.

Company E.—Privates Edson, 15 and 11; Milne, 17, 8; Romans, 13, 13; Thorn, 17, 8; Baird, 20, 13; Dederer, 13, 10;

Sergts. Burnette, 21, 15; Smyth, 14, 13; Priv. Valentine, 18, 7; Corporals Ford, 18, 9; Appleton, 18, 16; Privates Bucklin, 17, 10; Van Vleck, 13, 14; Ware, 15, 11; Comfort, 14, 11; Dart, 16, 15.

Company G.—Privates Nordheimer, 16 and 11; Douglas, 18, 12; Fitzmahony, 19, 16; Jenkins, 17, 15.

Company H.—Corpl. Shaw, 16 and 21; Privates Merchant, 20, 12; Titus, 17, 9; Fiske, 17, 9; Caldwell, 15, 14; Doubleday, 17, 15; Oliphant, 16, 18; Wright, 18, 10; Gardner, 18, 12; Corner, 19, 18; Shumway, 19, 18; Sergt. Starr, 17, 12; Privates Adams, 17, 19; Messenger, 17, 16; Finkensaur, 16, 16.

Company I.—Privates Jessup, 16 and 10; Le Bontillier, 17, 20; Sergts. Sage, 14, 15; Pyle, 19, 10; Corpl. Lockwood, 17, 8; Privates Gould, 17, 10; Englis, 20, 16; Orne, 17, 10; Slote, 18, 18; Stern, 18, 9; Fargo, 13, 14; Hall, 12, 14.

Company K.—1st Sergt. Lefferts, 18 and 13; Privates Abeel, 8, 18; Yeaman, 20, 11.

In volley firing 2 rounds were fired by squad or company; one round by squad or company by rank; one round by rank with front rank kneeling; one round with original rear rank kept in front kneeling. Total, 5 rounds. The following is the result:

Company	Strength	No. of shots fired	No. of points
Company A	34	165	569
Company B	44	210	749
Company C	63	308	1,209
Company D	18	90	313
Company E	32	148	402
Company F	30	148	597
Company G	30	147	492
Company H	30	148	610
Company I	34	136	519
Company K	36	179	580

Company	BY FILE—5 ROUNDS PER MAN.	
Company A	34	170
Company B	44	220
Company C	63	312
Company D	18	90
Company E	32	160
Company F	30	149
Company G	30	150
Company H	30	150
Company I	34	170
Company K	36	178

The event in the 7th is their trip on the 3d of July to Buffalo. Col. Clark says he expects to take full ranks.

**OHIO.**—The military all turned out in full force in Cleveland on Decoration Day. The 1st City Troops and Cleveland Light Artillery wore their new white helmets, and made a poor impression, as far as looks are concerned, with balance of military. Brooks' Corps made their first parade on this day, and made a very good impression. The Cleveland Grays turned out about 80 men, and without exception, did the finest marching, drilling, and presented the finest appearance of any company in line. Their platoon marching and company front was the finest ever witnessed in Cleveland, and created applause throughout the line of march. The Cleveland Light Guard, 8th regiment, turned out 24 men, the same who will take part in the prize drill at Detroit, June 15th. They did some very good drilling, but on account of having such a small company did not show to any advantage.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—The Washington Light Infantry Corps, of Washington, D. C., elected twelve new active members at their regular meeting, June 7th; also six honorary contributing members. This Corps will go to Baltimore June 21, to take part in the grand reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Marine Band will accompany them.

**CONNECTICUT.**—G. O., No. 9, A. G. O., June 1, 1882, announces changes in the commissioned officers of the C. N. G. during May, 1882: Resigned and Discharged—Major Jas. E. Stetson, Brigade Inspector of Target Practice, May 6, 1882. 3d regt., 1st Lieut. James O'Sullivan, Co. B, May 9, 1882; 1st Lieut. George L. Geer, Co. G, May 29, 1882. 4th regt., Capt. Henry M. Blakelee, Co. K, May 6, 1882. Promoted and Appointed—Capt. Frederick A. Spencer, Co. A, 2d regt., to be Major and Brigade Inspector of Target Practice, May 8, 1882. 2d regt., Moses H. Houghton, of New Haven, to be chaplain, May 4, 1882. 3d regt., 2d Lieut. Chas. F. Chaney, Co. I, to be Captain and Adjutant April 28, 1882; Samuel J. Miller, of Williamantic, to be Captain and Inspector of Target Practice, April 28, 1882; 2d Lieut. Daniel Keleher, to be 1st Lieut. Co. B, May 16, 1882; Corpl. Cornelius Bransfield, to be 2d Lieut. Co. B, May 16, 1882; 1st Sergt. Frank P. Goff, to be 2d Lieut. Co. I, May 16, 1882. 4th regt., 1st Lieut. Charles Wilcoxson, to be Captain Co. K, May 15, 1882; 2d Lieut. Jas. W. Scofield, to be 1st Lieut. Co. K, May 15, 1882; 1st Sergt. Bruce H. Weller, to be 2d Lieut. Co. K, May 15, 1882.

Strength of Regiments May 31—1st, 494; 2d, 597; 3d, 447; 4th, 499; 5th battalion, 187. Total, 2,214. Since muster November, 1881, aggregate gain, 226; aggregate loss, 269. Total loss, 41.

**MAINE.**—This State intends to take active part in the competitions for places on the International Rifle Match Team as appears from the following General Order issued under date of June 9, 1882:

All members of the volunteer militia whose date of enlistment is prior to June 15, 1882, having made during the season of 1882, 40 points at 200 yards, standing, and the same at 500 yards, lying (scores to be certified by the company commanders), will be called into competition on or before July 11, to compete for a place on the State Team. They will be required to fire fourteen rounds at 200 and 500 yards (in full dress or fatigue uniform—no sighting shots), and the fifteen men making the highest aggregate score will be placed on the team, in the order of their scores; twelve constituting the team, and three the reserve. If for any reason any of those selected cannot join in the matches, the Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, will fill the vacancies. Any member of the volunteer militia who may be successful in securing a place upon the American Team, will be presented with a suitable trophy by the State.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The following changes which occurred during the month of May, 1882, are reported: Commissioned.—Wm. B. Burlis, A. A. G., State of California, with rank of colonel from May 13, 1882, vice Turner, retired. 1st Brigade.—Hyland W. Rice, captain, and Isaac Benjamin, junior 2d lieutenant San Bernardino Cavalry. 2d Brigade.—1st Infantry Regiment.—Charles P. Le Breton, captain, Francis J. Krenple and Charles Lee Tilden, 2d lieutenant Co. G. 5th Infantry Battalion.—Edwin S. Breyfogle, 2d lieutenant Co. B, and Albert L. Smith, captain Co. A. 3d Brigade.—Brook C. Crawford, 2d lieutenant Stockton Guard. 4th Brigade.—Lewellyn Toser, brigadier-general. 1st Artillery Regiment.—John Miller, 1st lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice. 6th Brigade.—Jonathan Clark, major and surgeon.

## INTERNATIONAL BASE BALL.

U. S. S. MINNESOTA, NEWPORT, R. I., June 14, 1882.

Enclosed you will find the score of a very interesting game of base ball between the nines of the gunnery ship Minnesota and the New Hampshire, played on Coaster's Island Harbor, Saturday, June 10. The game was marked by very heavy betting on both sides, several home runs being made and was finally won by the Minnesotas by the subjoined score

MINNESOTA.	R. O.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	R. O.
Kidwell, c.	5	Vonderlin, c.	6
T. Sullivan, p.	3	Sullivan, p.	4
Viggers 1st b.	2	Barley, 1st b.	4
Carr, 2d b.	3	O'Brien, s.	2
O'Toole, 3d b.	2	Lane, 2d b.	3
Howard, l. f.	1	Ryder, 3d b.	1
Mullady, l. f.	3	Kenny, l. f.	2
Conlan, c. f.	4	Dillon, c. f.	2
Black, r. f.	6	Brown	4
Totals	29	Totals	28

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Minnesota	3	0	2	7	10	0	3	5	0	29
New Hampshire	5	2	4	0	4	6	5	2	0	28

Umpire—Mr. Dodge, of the Minnesota.

Time of Game—2 h. 10 m.

Home runs—Minnesota: T. Sullivan, Carr, O'Toole.

" " New Hampshire: Lane, Vonderlin, O'Brien.

## AMMONIA IN BAKING POWDERS.

ITS IMPORTANCE AS A CULINARY AGENT.

(From the Scientific American.)

THE recent discoveries in science and chemistry are fast revolutionizing our daily domestic economies. Old methods are giving way to the light of modern investigation, and the habits and methods of our fathers and mothers are stepping down and out, to be succeeded by the new ideas, with marvellous rapidity. In no department of science, however, have more rapid strides been made than in its relations to the preparation and preservation of human food. Scientists, having discovered how to traverse space, furnish heat, and beat time itself, by the application of natural forces, and to do a hundred other things promotive of the comfort and happiness of human kind, are naturally turning their attention to the development of other agencies and powers that shall add to the years during which man may enjoy the blessings set before him.

Among the recent discoveries in this direction, none is more important than the uses to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening power over soda and cream of tartar when used alone, and has induced its use as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it uses itself up, as it were; the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace of residuum whatever. The light, fluffy, flaky appearance, so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the handsomest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined of course with other leavening material.

Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. If, as seems to be justly claimed for it, the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit, and cake, it will prove a boon to dyspeptic humanity, and will speedily force itself into general use in the new field which science has assigned it.

THE N. Y. Herald says: After a long and secret preparation the details of Commodore Shufeldt's expedition to Corea are now disclosed. Instead of accepting aid from Japan he relies chiefly on Chinese influences. This enables the representatives of all the other western nations to proceed simultaneously with him, or possibly to anticipate him; whereas, if Japanese co-operation had been adopted America would have been forced into the field. Everything is now to be done under the theory that China controls the foreign affairs of Corea. A draft of a treaty with the United States was prepared in Peking, under Chinese supervision. The envoys from Corea brought presents, and when these officials return to Corea they will go in a Chinese flagship, escorted by the Chinese squadron, Commodore Shufeldt accompanying them in the steamer *Sueatara*. It is everywhere believed, though not officially announced, that the British Envoy to China, Sir Thomas Wade, will sail immediately for Corea in the *Vigilant*, other British ships meeting him on the Korean coast. The French squadron is preparing for the same destination. Russian and other officials, it is understood, are about to start likewise. Sir Robert Hart, Superintendent of Chinese Customs, is expected to visit Corea with suitable employees to take control of the custom houses at the open ports. The Chinese Commercial Shipping Company sends agents with the Chinese Admiral to purchase land at the open ports and arrange for the immediate opening of trade. This programme is antagonistic to Japan, her prestige and interests having thus far controlled Corea's external affairs and monopolized its trade. A Japanese Minister was despatched to the capital of Corea early this month with secret instructions.

THE fast time between the Missouri River and Denver, Col., being made by the rival railroads is attracting a good deal of attention. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company made the first move, announcing the schedule time of 28 hours between Kansas City, Mo., and Denver. The Kansas Pacific divisions of the Union Pacific Company retaliated with a schedule of 26 hours, and now it announces a new through schedule embracing not only Denver, but also Cheyenne, Ogden and San Francisco, beginning June 4. The train will leave Kansas City at 9:45 A. M., and reach Denver at 8:30 next morning, the actual running time being 23 hours 45 minutes. The same train will reach Cheyenne at 1.15 P. M., or a run of 27½ hours, connecting with the overland train for San Francisco. A similar record is made to the East. Trains leaving Cheyenne after the arrival of the overland express, arrive at Kansas City the next day, making the time from Denver to Kansas City 22 hours and 15 m.



The English Admiralty have approved of a gilt ball, in a leaf cup, being worn in the helmets of officers of the R. M. Artillery, instead of the spike now in use.

A CAVALRY accident extraordinary is reported from Saumur by a Paris correspondent. A soldier was thrown at a leap. His horse charged madly a whole squadron, and with such effect that sixteen men out of twenty-five were pitched out of their saddles. Four were seriously hurt. One remained insensible for five hours, and another was so badly wounded in the head as to be now almost a maniac.

The Russian General Staff have in preparation two important works, one is a history of Skobelev's recent campaign against the Turkomans, by Gen. Goodekoff, who acted as his chief of staff during the siege of Geok Tepe. The other work is one in six volumes, giving a complete record of the military operations in Afghanistan, from the moment the frontier was first crossed in 1878 to the evacuation of Candahar, the matter being derived from official reports and blue books, newspaper correspondence, and the various works published on the subject. These works will be thus complete as regards maps and illustrations, the whole of the very large number of plans in Hensman's "Afghan War," having been appropriated for that on the operations in Afghanistan. The editor of this compilation is Gen. Soboleff, the head of the Asiatic Department of the General Staff, who contributed weekly critiques to the *Rosski Invalide* on the military operations throughout the suc-

cessive campaigns. Disregarding the example set by the English authorities in treating recent explorations of the Afghanistan as secret, the Russian government will publish maps of the whole of the surveys recently effected in the direction of Merv and Sarakhs.

The London *Spectator*, writing of the French army, says: By the last accounts the frontier fortresses have been vastly enlarged and fully provisioned, the arsenals are all full, the supply of officers keeps up, and the Ministry have at their disposal, without reckoning the "Territorialists," or ultimate reserve, 384,000 infantry with the colors, 68,000 cavalry, and 68,000 artillery; or with the administrative corps and gendarmes, all soldiers, 499,000 men, behind whom stand 327,000 reservists, all seasoned men, capable of being mobilized in a fortnight. Allowing for a failure of 10 per cent. for sickness or other causes, the Ministry can put in the field, for any sufficient cause, 750,000 men, armed, drilled, and organized, leaving behind them at least as many adults under 35 who have been soldiers. These masses of fighters have drill enough, discipline enough, materiel enough to do everything, even to face Prussians, if only they have leaders, a motive, and that small modicum of victory which, to men of their temper, supplies heart. Give them chiefs who can win, and evidence that they can, and a cause they understand, and Europe, which is now decrying them, not without a secret complaisance, would again be complaining of the inherently military character of the French people.

LIEUT. RODER, of the German army, in order to find out how far it is possible, under certain conditions, to draw upon the strength of horses, left Strasburg on Sept. 29, and arrived at Granada on Nov. 20, a period of 53 days, including 8 days of rest and a distance of 2,500 kilometres. His animal was a Prussian mare, 9 years old, and when he arrived in Granada he found no difficulty in selling her to advantage. He wore no spurs, and his baggage comprised only a waterproof and a pair of capacious saddle pockets, in which were a guide-book, some maps, and a few other objects. The pace at which he rode was a steady trot when the ground permitted, and a fast walk when he could not trot. Lieut. Roder concludes from this experience, and in spite of the apparent good results of it, that so much work is too great for good horses and for vigorous men.

In camp, in the field, or on active service of any description, the absence of means to light a fire, a pipe, etc., is a serious, often a fatal deprivation. The "Smoker's Match Box," advertised elsewhere, meets the current wants in this respect. It is simple in construction, always ready, will never wear out, won't act pockets on fire, is small in compass, and reliable, be the weather wet or dry. To officers and soldiers it will prove a most valuable possession, as it is always ready in an emergency, and in the regions to which our Army has so often to penetrate, is a *valde necesse* absolutely indispensable.

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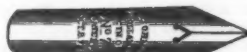
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## C. D. A.

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New Yorker—MISS KATE FIELD. AS PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHE HAS DEVOTED A YEAR AND A HALF OF HER LIFE TO ADVANCING THE INTERESTS OF HER ENTERPRISE.

Stranger—IS THERE A GENERAL MANAGER?

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New Yorker—CHARMING. THE EMPLOYEES ARE CIVIL AND THERE IS AN AIR OF DISTINCTION ABOUT THE ENTIRE SIX-STORY BUILDING. THEN, ON THE 5TH FLOOR THERE ARE LUNCH AND READING ROOMS THAT RENDER THE ASSOCIATION ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE.

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**Broad Arrow** says: "Whatever may be the objections to short service, it cannot be denied that under it a plentiful supply of recruits is obtained. To those who remember the difficulties that were experienced ten or fifteen years ago in keeping up the establishment of the army this is a recommendation of the first importance. At one time the gaps in the ranks had become so serious that it was contemplated to propose to Parliament a system of compulsory service." But a correspondent of the *London Times* traces a connection between short service and vagrancy, declaring that the army has become a machine for turning out into civil life young men who are unfitted to gain a livelihood, and who become discontented and useless citizens.

The Swiss army, as appears from official documents, consisted on the 1st January of 203,246 men, of whom 116,068 belonged to the regular army and 92,178 to the landwehr; yet the expenditure for 1881 amounted only to \$2,485,158.

The Royal Geographical Society of London has pub-

### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

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lished instructions to the expedition to search for the *Eira*, Mr. Leigh Smith's Arctic vessel, which have been compiled on the advice of Payer, Jansen, and Nordenfjeld. The whaler *Hope*, which will sail about June 20, will make depots of provisions on the coast of Nova Zembla. She will then examine the ice in Barent's Sea carefully, but will avoid the risk of being beset and compelled to winter there. The *Willem Barents*, the Dutch surveying vessel, and Sir Henry Gore Booth's yacht *Kora* will be in Barent's Sea at the same time, and will co-operate in searching for the boats of the *Eira*. Russian subjects have been instructed to furnish all the assistance in their power. Prof. Nordenfjeld thinks it not improbable that Mr. Smith will be found to have taken refuge in a house built by him (Nordenfjeld) on the North coast of Spitzbergen.

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\*The term *hydra* may be used to represent any manifold evil. If you would battle successfully with this many-headed monster of disease you will find it expedient to keep Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound always at hand.—Dr. Banning.

### MARRIED.

FRISCHET—JOHNSON.—At Washington, D. C., June 1, 1882, Rear Admiral J. C. FRISCHET, U. S. N., to Mrs. ELLEN F. JOHNSON.

### DIED.

BRECHER. At Albion, N. Y., May 25, 1882, Professor MARK H. BRECHER, U. S. Navy, retired.

CUSHING.—At Providence, R. I., June 14, aged 72, GEORGE W. CUSHING, father of Captains S. T. and H. O. Cushing, U. S. Army.

LECLERCQ.—In Washington, on Decoration Day, May 30, LOUIS LECLERCQ. He was born in Belgium in 1840, and at the age of 16 entered the ranks of the Belgian army for the term of eight years and was honorably discharged with the title of Sergeant-major Leclercq. An orphan, he left his country and sailed for America, and entered into the American Army as a private soldier, passed the examination of druggist, and assisted courageously in different battles. His superiors, to recompense him for his noble work and good services rendered by him during the war, had him appointed as clerk in the Surgeon-General's Office, where he remained until the day of his death. Leclercq was a true friend, loved by all his companions, and had the esteem of his superiors. Belgium was dear to him, but the liberal great Republic of America was for Leclercq his home and his country. Honor to the brave.  
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## A History of THE AMERICAN YACHT.

By S. G. W. Benjamin, descriptive of the evolution of the American yacht, and showing points of comparison between American and English yachts, with biographical sketches of Henry Eckford (with portrait engraved by Cole) and other noted yachtsmen and builders, accompanied by diagrams, plans, etc.—in all, forty-four illustrations. To be followed in the August number by a richly illustrated article on American Steam-Yachts.

## "THE HORSE IN MOTION,"

A comprehensive paper, by Col. George E. Waring, on Dr. Stillman's recently published work of that title, reproducing many of the famous instantaneous photographs made by Mr. Muybridge of San Francisco, at the private race-course of Gov. Stanford of California, showing the curious consecutive positions of the legs of horses in rapid motion.

## THE JULY CENTURY

Contains also several short stories—an autobiographical mining sketch by Joaquin Miller, Carlyle's "Tour in Ireland," an interesting illustrated paper entitled "Among the Thlin-kits in Alaska," "A Great Charity Reform," "House Construction: Precautions against Fire," a biographical sketch of Henry D. Thoreau, etc., etc.

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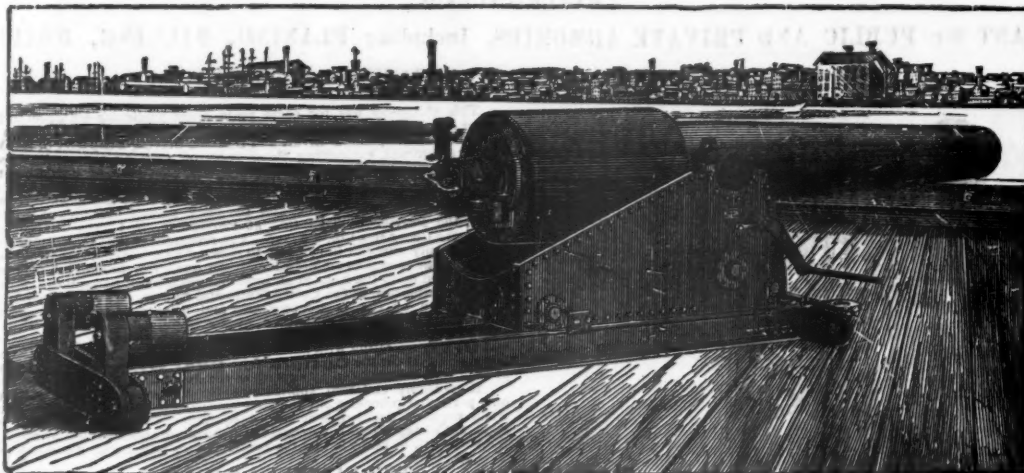
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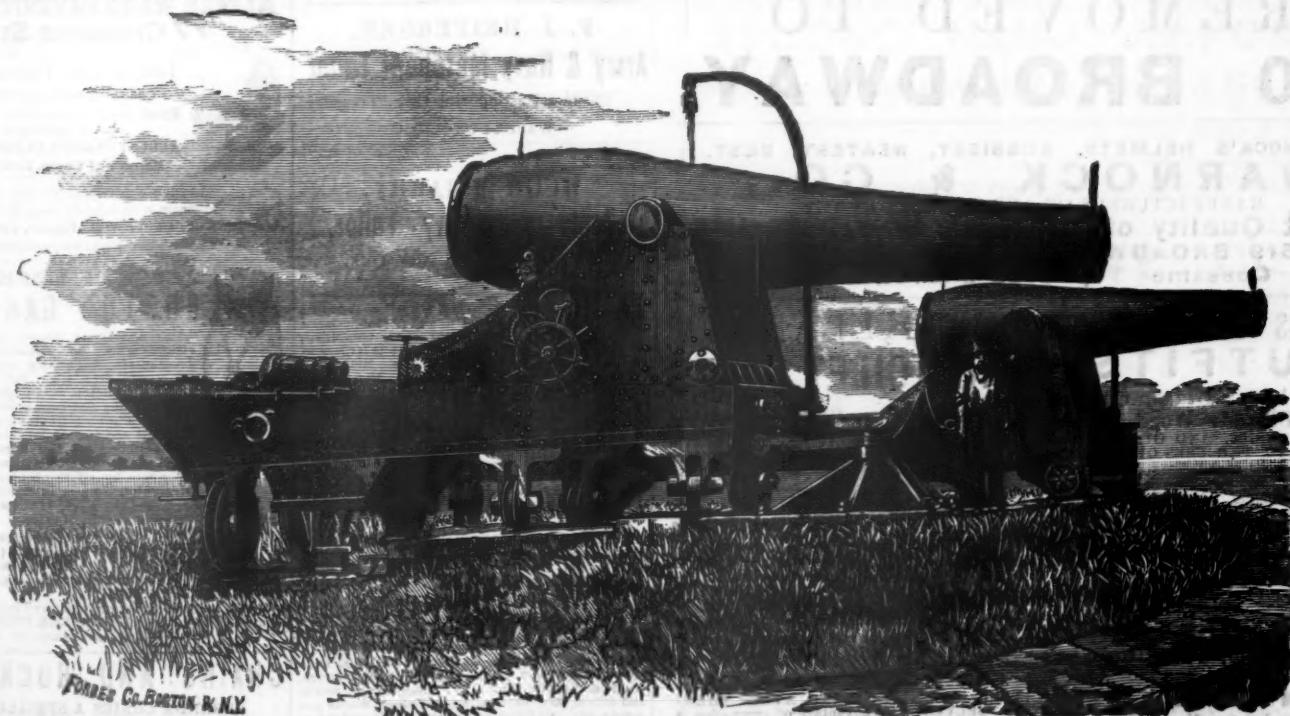
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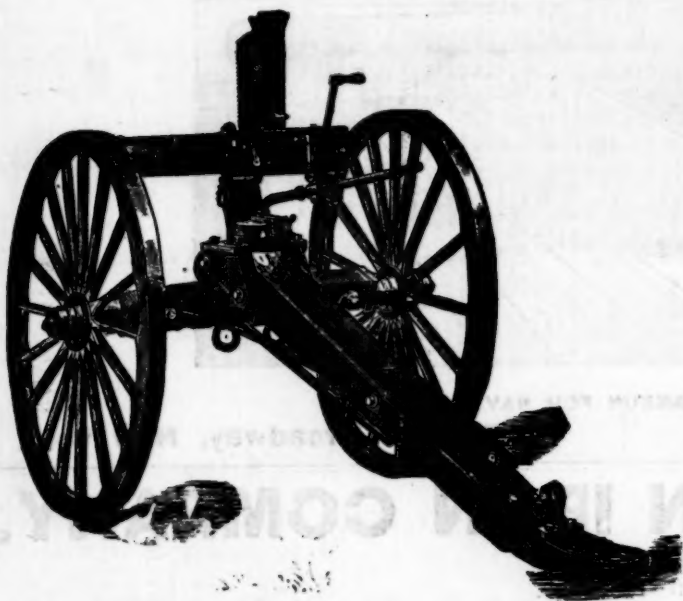
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